The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5573. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the French Government with its Reforms.

Completion of the Draft of the "Senatus Consultum."

Proposed New Cable from Glasgow to Quebec.

Latest War News from South America.

Reception of President Grant at Bricksburg, N. J.

FRANCE.

The Forthcoming "Senatus Consultum"—Its Leading Provisions.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 2.

The leading provisions of the *Senatus Consultum*, now being prepared by the Government, bid fair to realise the ideas of the Imperial Message to the Corps Legislatif. The right of parliamentary initiative will be unconditionally granted; the power of the Council of State to veto amendments to projects of law will be abolished; the Senate will specify the objections made by the Corps to the clauses of a bill, and state the terms of alteration. Each Deputy will be entitled to propose the order of the day, the Government reserving the right to refer such orders to a committee. The decree will dwell on the different phases of transforming a personal Government into a liberal Empire, and will lay stress on the principle of Ministerial responsibility.

Later—Completion of the Draft of the "Senatus Consultum"—Its Provisions.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 2—Evening.

The draft of the *Senatus Consultum* has been completed. It gives to the Emperor and to the Corps Legislatif the initiative in making laws; Cabinet Ministers can be members of the Senate or Corps Legislatif; the sittings of the Senate are to be public; each body is to make its own internal regulations; the members of both Chambers have the right to address interpellations to the Government. No amendment to a law is to be adopted unless it has been previously referred to a committee, charged with the duty of examining the project, and of communicating it to the Government. If the latter does not accept it, the Council of State will advise the Corps, which will then pronounce definitely on the subject. The Budget is to be submitted by chapters and articles. Modifications of the tariff and postal service by international treaties are to be made obligatory only by laws enacted for that purpose.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone Again in the Commons—The Question of the Purchase of the Irish Railways by the Government.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.

Mr. GLADSTONE, whose health is much improved, attended the sitting of the House of Commons this evening. He was greeted on his reappearance in the House with great cheering.

Mr. FORTESCUE, Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed the House that during the recess the Government would consider the desirability of purchasing the Irish railways.

Fenian Demonstration in Ireland—The Liberation of the Prisoners Strongly Advocated.

DUBLIN, Monday, Aug. 2.

A great demonstration was made in Limerick yesterday in behalf of the remaining Fenian prisoners. Twenty thousand people marched in procession with bands and banners, and an open-air meeting was held, which was addressed by various speakers. A letter to Mr. GLADSTONE was adopted, demanding the release of the Fenians now in prison. The proceedings were most enthusiastic, but the tone of the speakers was moderate, and there was no disturbance of the peace.

New Cable Project—A Line from Glasgow to Quebec—A Proposed World's Fair for 1871.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.

A company is organizing here to lay a telegraph cable from Scotland, by way of the Orkney and Faroe Islands, to Quebec. When completed the whole line will probably be purchased by the Post Office Department.

The Commissioners of the World's Fair of 1851 have issued a prospectus for an International Exhibition of Fine Arts, Industrial Arts and Scientific Inventions in the year 1871.

ITALY.

The Completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel—How it is to be Celebrated.

FLORENCE, Monday, Aug. 2.

An international exhibition is to be held at Turin in 1872, to commemorate the completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

CABOOL.

Rebellion of Sheere Ali's Nephew—His Capture.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.

Dispatches from Bombay report that the nephew of SHEERE ALI, Ameer of Cabool, had rebelled on account of certain new army regulations. He was captured, with his two brothers, and sent to British territory. The Indian Government will keep them at Lahore.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Late Advices from Paraguay—Operations of General Barreta—The Position of Lopez.

LISBON, Monday, Aug. 2.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro July 9 has arrived. The latest news from the seat of war in Paraguay was interesting, but the operations were indecisive.

The rear guard of General BARRETA's column were cut off some time ago while making an abortive attempt to cross the Tebicuary and march on Villa Rica, and it was supposed they had all been taken prisoners by the Paraguayans; but they have since returned to the Allied camp, having lost only ten men. LOPEZ, however, succeeded in recovering a number of non-combatant Paraguayans, whom they were conveying to the Brazilian camp, but was unable to follow up his success on the Tebicuary.

The covered nature of the position held by LOPEZ, in the mountains, had so far prevented the Allies from making a successful reconnoissance.

The internal struggle in Uruguay continued. The Argentine Republic had proclaimed its neutrality in the quarrel.

CUBA.

Arrest of an American—The Colored Soldiers—Reported Spanish Successes.

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 2.

Mr. VALTS, a relative of the American Consul at Sagua la Grande, has been arrested and sent to Havana.

Four hundred colored soldiers have left in the Spanish merchant steamer *Barcelona* for Nuevitas. The same men composed a portion of the last Spanish expedition to Mexico.

Advices from Puerto Principe represent that the garrison were abundantly supplied with provisions.

Skirmishes are reported at Santo Espiritu, Villa Clara and Trinidad, in which the Spanish troops were successful.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Visit to Bricksburg, N. J.—His Reception and Entertainment—Future Movements.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Aug. 2.

The President and family this morning set out in accordance with an invitation of Messrs. R. CAMPBELL, R. A. BRICK and Mrs. C. A. STETSON, Jr., to visit their estate, situated in and about Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J., about twenty miles from Long Branch. At 10 o'clock coaches were in readiness to convey the guests to the railroad depot, where a special train was in waiting. Among the invited guests who accompanied the President were R. Campbell and lady, C. A. Stetson, Jr., and lady, New-York; D. L. Pettie and lady, New-York; S. B. Driggs and lady, New-York; John Hoey and lady, New-York; Mr. J. Orne and ladies, Philadelphia; W. Barry, Philadelphia; F. C. Howe and lady, New-York; Hon. B. H. Brewster, Philadelphia; Mrs. Delande, Baltimore; Thomas Murphy and daughter, New-York; George W. Childs and lady, Philadelphia; General Porter, Washington; Mrs. General Comstock, Mrs. Kingsland, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Newman, Washington; Henry Clews, New-York; Miss Nathan, New-York, and Miss Reed, New-York. Music was furnished by the Stetson House Band, which also accompanied the excursionists.

At the depot in Bricksburg, a crowd of citizens was gathered, and carriages were ready to take the party to the residence of ROBERT CAMPBELL, President of the Bricksburg Land Improvement Company. As the President stepped from the train, salutes were fired and cheers were given by the citizens, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." A line was then formed, and the President and friends were driven through the town. On reaching the residence of Mr. CAMPBELL, the President left the carriage, and on entering the beautiful grounds attached to the place, they were met by a large body of girls and boys ranged on each side of the path, who strewed the way with flowers. An original ode was then recited by a little girl. As he passed to the house, followed by the children, the President shook each by the hand. As soon as the children departed the citizens of the town filed in, and a general handshaking began and continued until all appeared satisfied. The guests were then escorted to the lake. After a while they returned to the house and enjoyed a collation. The following toasts were then drank:

"To the honored guest who has honored the nation."

This was received with loud cheers.

Quite an interesting feature of the occasion was a presentation to the President of some fifty acres of ground, which was thankfully accepted.

After dinner the guests adjourned to the lawn and enjoyed a dance, the President looking on, but not participating. At its conclusion a procession was formed by the citizens of the town, and the President was escorted to the depot, where, after the excursionists were safely on board, the train started amid vociferous cheering. The party arrived at Long Branch at 4 o'clock, and returned to the Stetson House, the President expressing himself as being much gratified with the whole affair.

The President and family will remain a few days longer and then depart for HAMILTON FISH's residence on the Hudson, where he will remain a few days and then proceed to the White Mountains, and from there to Saratoga. Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, arrived here to-day, and is stopping at the Howland House.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 2.

It is now positively known that General GRANT will not visit Saratoga before the 15th, a cottage at the Union Hotel having been engaged for him for that date.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Disturbances in Louisville—Success of the Democratic Ticket.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 2.

The election in this city did not pass off quietly. There were several political rows, wherein firearms were used, but no life was sacrificed. JAMES W. TATE, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, has a majority over his Radical opponent, E. RUMSEY WING, in this city, of 5,069. TATE's majority in the State is overwhelming and will probably reach forty-five thousand. All the Democratic candidates for the Legislature from the City of Louisville and Jefferson County are elected by large majorities. Returns from various sections of the State indicate the election of a large number of Democratic Legislative candidates. There will probably be but about fifteen to twenty Republicans elected to the Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 2.

Covington, Ky., elected the citizens' ticket of municipal officers to-day, with the exception of three, who were Democrats. The citizens' ticket is supported by the Republicans and a portion of the Democrats. Newport gives a Republican majority of 130. Kenton County sends to the State Senate CARLISLE; to the House, Messrs. SIMMONS, TURBER and WOLFF, all Democrats. Campbell County probably goes Republican, owing to HOLT and two sets Democratic candidates. The Republicans probably elected are, WRIGHTSON to the Senate, and MILLER and HOLT to the House.

TENNESSEE.

Speech of Ex-President Johnson—His Persecutions—Congress and Grant Denounced.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 2.

ANDREW JOHNSON spoke to-day at Maryville, in our adjoining county, to a large crowd. He reviewed his policy as President, and compared his persecutions by Radicals to those of the Saviour by the Jews. He denounced GRANT and Congress. The meeting was twice broken up by a row between Stokes and Senter men. Several persons were beaten but none killed.

Acquittal of Rev. Mr. Linn at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, Aug. 2.

Rev. S. P. LINN, who has been on trial for the past week before the Ohio Presbytery in this city, charged with unministerial, indiscreet and immoral conduct which unfitted him for the ministry, was last night acquitted upon every charge. The general charges included some twenty specifications, and as many items under each specification, but upon a most thorough examination, the prosecution failed to substantiate a single specification.

The New-York, Flushing and North-Side Railroad—Opening Trip.

FLUSHING, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 2.

To-day the officers of the New-York, Flushing, and North-Side Railroad made their first trip over the road from Hunter's Point to College Point and back. The track is laid with fishbar joints and solidly built, and the cars ran very smoothly. Regular trains will soon be put on the track, and during the present month the road will be opened through to Whitestone.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Fall River, Mass.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Monday, Aug. 2.

This morning, at about 7:15 o'clock, Mrs. WILSON, wife of DAVID H. WILSON, while walking by the side of the railroad track, about a mile and a half north of this city, was struck in the forehead by a passing train, and was instantly killed. She was a little deaf, and probably did not hear or see the train, which came around the curve under the bridge about twenty rods distant, until it was upon her. She was about 33 years of age. She leaves a husband and three small children.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEWISBURG.

Commencement Exercises—The Meetings of the Different Societies—Situation of Lewisburg, Penn.

LEWISBURG, Penn., Saturday, July 31.

The Commencement exercises of the University in Lewisburg commenced on Sunday, July 25. The sermon before "The Society for Inquiry" was preached by Rev. G. D. B. PEPPER, of the Crozer Theological Seminary, and the annual sermon of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society by Rev. B. F. WOODBURN. On Monday evening the Society of Alumnæ held their annual reunion in the chapel of the Female Institute. This Society is composed of all the graduates of the Female Institute connected with the University.

On Tuesday evening the Alumni held their anniversary on the hill. CHAUNCY B. RIPLEY, Esq., of New-York City, delivered the oration, on "The Relations of the Alumni to their Alma Mater," and Rev. T. E. CLAPP read a poem on "Culture." In connection with this anniversary, a marble tablet was dedicated in memory of the Alumni in the war for the Union. The tablet bears the names of THOMAS RISHILL ORWIG, aged 22 years; Lieutenant ANDREW GREGG TUCKER, aged 19 years; Lieutenant-Colonel MILTON OPP, aged 28 years; Captain JAMES POTTER GREGG, aged 30 years. The dedicatory poem was read by Colonel THOMAS CHAMBERLIN, one of the survivors of the memorable seven days' fight.

On Wednesday afternoon the Commencement exercises of the Female Institute took place before an immense audience. Sixteen young ladies read their graduation essays, received diplomas, and were invested with the gold medal. On Wednesday evening the Literary Societies held their anniversary. THEODORE TILTON delivered the oration on "The Mind and How to Use It." Rev. D. H. MILLER, of Elizabeth, N. J., read the poem.

Thursday was Commencement Day. Fifteen young men were graduated. Two thousand persons witnessed the exercises. Besides the degrees in course, the title of A. M. was bestowed upon Rev. W. H. H. MARSH, of Wilmington, Del., and the degree of D. D. on Rev. GEORGE W. HENDERSON, of Philadelphia, and Rev. G. M. SPRATT, Secretary of the Education Society. At the close of the Commencement exercises, about two hundred persons sat down to the Alumni dinner. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Price, of Wales; President J. R. Loomis; Dr. Weston, President of Crozer Theological Seminary; Rev. Robert Lowry, recently elected Professor of Rhetoric in the University; Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Rev. Dr. Pepper, Dr. Moss, editor of the *National Baptist*; Professor Seaver, of Gettysburg College; W. H. Finn, M. D., Wm. H. Harrison, Esq., Thomas Watson, Esq., Judge Runyon, of New-Brunswick, N. J.; Jas. Moore, Esq., of Missouri; P. H. Cassiday, Esq., Rev. Geo. M. Spratt, D. D., and Rev. E. G. Taylor, of Chicago. In the evening the President's levee was crowded with visitors.

Lewisburg is delightfully situated on the Susquehanna River, eight miles above Northumberland. The University buildings are extensive and commanding. The corporation is worth $300,000, with no liabilities. The annual income regularly exceeds the expenditures. The locality is salubrious and abounds with beautiful scenery. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs through the town. The University was established twenty-five years ago by the Baptists of Pennsylvania.

Revenue Receipts in the First Louisiana District—Loss of a Liverpool Ship by Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 2.

The internal revenue receipts of the First District of Louisiana, Collector STOCKDALE, for the months of May, June and July, 1869, show an increase over the collections for the same months in 1868 of $185,000.

The ship *Pauline David*, from Liverpool, took fire this morning on Southwest Pass Bar. The wrecking boat *Osage* and the tugs *Republic* and *Perry* filled her with water, and saved the ship with but little damage. The cargo, however, was considerably damaged, chiefly by water. The fire originated aft between decks, but the cause is unknown.

The Mexican bark *Non-Intervento* has arrived here, having on board the Captain and crew of the schooner *Seeven Sterren*, whom she picked up in a long-boat twenty-three miles off Southwest Pass. Captain HEMMES, of the *Sterren*, reports that on the 23d of July, in latitude 23°, longitude 86°, the schooner sprung aleak and sunk. She was from Trinidad, bound for Tabasco. The crew were eight days in the yawl-boat when rescued.

Long Branch—Sad Case of Drowning—A New-York Merchant Lost.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Aug. 2.

A sad case of drowning took place here today. PETER KERR, of the firm of J. & J. CLARK & Co., manufacturers of spool cotton, while bathing, was suddenly taken with cramps and immediately sank beneath the surface. THOMAS GETTINGS, one of the employes of the Continental Hotel, seeing the man struggling in the water, plunged in and brought the body ashore. Every effort was made by Dr. LEWIS to bring life back, but to no avail. The guests of the Continental Hotel raised a purse this evening and presented it to THOMAS GETTINGS for his brave conduct, who at the risk of his own life tried to save that of the deceased. His family are here and have taken charge of the body.

A Brutal Murder at Council Bend, Ark.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 2.

A man named W. STERLING was brutally murdered, Saturday night, at Council Bend, Ark., fifty miles below here, by a party of negroes led by a white man. He was the owner of a trading boat, and the party went on to get whisky, asking for flour. The owner went for samples, when they drew their pistols and demanded his money, which he gave up at once. They then threatened to kill him, and he offered everything he had, which they refused to accept. Attempting to run, he was fired upon and killed. Two negroes who arrived here to-day were arrested as accessories to the deed.

A Deputy Sheriff Killed by a Horse Thief in Illinois—The Leader of the Gang Lynched.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 2.

Much excitement exists in Pekin, Ill., in regard to the killing of a Deputy Sheriff of Tazewell County, while he was attempting to arrest two horse thieves. The excitement culminated yesterday, when a crowd broke into the jail, took the leader of the gang out and hanged him, but not before he had badly cut several of the lynching party, one of whom will probably die. It is believed that most of the gang will be lynched.

Base Ball—Playing in Troy.

TROY, Monday, Aug. 2.

About eight thousand persons were present this afternoon to witness the match between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Haymakers, of Lansingburg, which resulted in favor of the Haymakers by a score of 17 to 10.

The Funeral of Hon. Isaac Toucey in Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Aug. 2.

The funeral of Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY was attended at his late residence in this city this afternoon, the remains being afterward taken to Cedar Hill Cemetery for burial. The Hartford County Bar attended in a body, and among those present were Governor JEWELL and Ex-Governor ENGLISH.

Revenue Order in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 2.

General R. F. PATTERSON, Internal Revenue Collector, has issued an order that in the future all liquors brought here shall be reported to him for inspection; and that in the future it shall not be delivered to the consignees without his permission.

Stabbing Affray in Covington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 2.

A man named COOK stabbed and mortally wounded HERBERT HUNT in Covington, Ky., today. COOK was a brakeman on the Central Road, and HUNT a driver of a transfer wagon. Their quarrel was about a dollar and a half.

Destruction of a Nevada Village by Fire—Loss $100,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 2.

The village of Moore's Flat, Nevada County, Cal., was destroyed by fire July 31. Loss $100,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—A fight occurred yesterday afternoon between the rivermen and some rowdies, during which SHERMAN THURSTON, the pugilist, and some friends drove up, and THURSTON demanded fair play. He being immediately assaulted knocked three of his assailants down, when he was shot once behind the ear, tearing a portion of it away, once in the cheek, the ball passing through his mouth, and once in the hip, the bullet reaching the bone. THURSTON was brought to the city. Although he suffered a great deal, his wounds are not considered fatal.

HAMILTON, Canada, Aug. 2.—The palace sleeping car Wahsatch, passed Hamilton yesterday, with forty-six passengers from New-York, bound for San Francisco, where they expect to arrive Saturday the 7th inst., without change of car.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The statement originally made in the New-York *Sun*, and since extensively copied by the country Press, that Governor HOFFMAN promised to pardon EDWARD B. KETCHUM if his friends would abandon the proceedings for a *habeas corpus* recently pending before Judge BARNARD, has not the slightest foundation in fact.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—There is great indignation to-day among the forwarders at the high rates of tolls on the canals. The railways are carrying grain at so much below what the tolls will permit the boats to carry, that the latter are compelled to abandon any competition for grain. A majority of the boats have been laid up.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-night a report was read and adopted to appoint a Committee of twelve to raise by subscription $120,000 to build an iron sea-going propeller, to inaugurate a direct trade between St. Louis and foreign and domestic ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—B. S. FARRINGTON, Deputy Sheriff of Suffolk County, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He retired in apparent good health.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The residence of FREDERICK T. HAM, at Rhinebeck, was entered last night by burglars and a large quantity of silver ware and other valuable property were stolen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—Mrs. HUGH MCCALL, of New-Orleans, died yesterday from injuries received at the Budd Creek railway disaster.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—CHARLES MICKER and GEORGE SMITH, *alias* ROBINSON, of Cleveland, were fully committed by the Police Justice today for grand larceny.

WASHINGTON.

A Quiet City—Cuban Assistance Expected—Work of the Pension Office—Effect of the Plate Printers' Strike—The Debt Statement.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

Washington is in a state of desolation. The President, Vice-President, two or three of the Cabinet officers and many of the heads of bureaus are absent; nothing of importance is being transacted; commercial business is at a stand still; and, although the weather is much finer and cooler than it was at this time last season, a general lethargy seems to have taken possession of the inhabitants of the officially-bereaved capital.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

The Cuban revolutionary emissaries to this country are, according to their own statements, in hope that the United States will some time, and at no very distant day, give them substantial assistance. Mr. LEMUS, a few days ago, expressed the opinion that he expected to have some important information after the presentation of Minister SICKLES to the authorities at at Madrid. The supposition that belligerent rights will be conceded them is not generally credited, and the purchase proposition of the island appears to rest on no better foundation than rumor.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

The following is a summary of the business of the Pension Office for the month of July: Applications received, 3,065; applications admitted, 2,688; applications rejected, 581; total cases disposed of, 3,669. The number of original invalid cases awaiting action in the office is 26,571. The number of original widows' claims is 31,684. The number of cases disposed of during the past month does not exceed the number of previous months—in fact, there has been an actual gain in the work of the office, and if there should be no further legislation by Congress admitting new classes of claims, the business of the office has reached its maximum, and the country need not look for any further increase of the pension appropriations.

EFFECT OF THE PLATE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The work in the Treasury Printing Office has been suspended in consequence of the strike of the plate printers in New-York, the effect of which will be to delay the issue of the new fractional currency.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The work on the New-York Post Office will, it is announced, be commenced this week. Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD, who is to superintend the erection under Mr. MULLETT, arrived here this evening to receive his instructions from that gentleman.

PERSONAL.

General SPINNER, United States Treasurer, is tenting out about ten miles from the city in a cool, romantic locality.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 2.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement shows a reduction of the Government indebtedness during the month of July amounting to $7,435,744 29. The amount of coin in the Treasury is $66,495,770 92; coin certificates, $36,725,840. The amount of currency in the Treasury is $23,381,654 29; sinking fund, $11,932,147 07; other bonds purchased, $15,110,590. The reduction is less than was indicated a few days ago, for the reason that there has been advanced to the Pacific Railroad Company interest on their bonds amounting to $1,636,861 37, making the real reduction over $9,000,000. In addition to this there was an excessive amount of warrants paid on Saturday, amounting in all to upward of $2,500,000.

The warrants drawn by the Treasury during the month ending July 31, were:

War Department	$7,182,604
Navy Department	2,086,160
Interior Department	1,065,714
Miscellaneous	6,202,875
Total	$16,536,353

The above statement does not include amounts paid out on account of public debt. Over $14,000,000 were paid out during the month on account of interest alone.

The following is the recapitulation of the statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin, viz.:	
Bonds at 5 per cent. issued before March 3, 1864	$27,022,000 00
Bonds at 5 per cent., 10-40s, issued under act of March 3, 1864	194,567,300 00
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent	283,677,600 00
Five-twenty bonds, at 6 per cent	1,602,664,400 00
Amount outstanding	2,107,931,300 00
Interest	31,850,038 87
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money, viz.:	
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest	$50,810,000 00
Navy Pension Fund, 3 per cent. interest	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding	64,810,000 00
Interest	1,207,700 60
Debt Bearing No Interest, viz.:	
Demand and legal tender notes	$356,116,719 25
Postal and fractional currency	31,030,299 87
Certificates of gold deposited	36,725,840 00
Amount outstanding	423,872,859 12
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Amount outstanding	$4,790,066 64
Interest	660,784 24
Total debt:	
Principal outstanding	$2,601,404,215 78
Interest accrued to date, and coupons due not presented for payment	33,718,522 81
Total debt, principal and interest	2,635,122,738 57
Amount in Treasury:	
Coin belonging to Government	$66,405,770 92
Coin for which certificates of deposit are outstanding	36,725,840 00
Currency	23,381,654 29
Sinking fund in United States coin interest bonds and interest collected and accrued thereon	11,932,147 07
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon	15,410,590 00
Total	$153,556,002 28
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund and purchased bonds in the Treasury	$2,481,566,736 29
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo	2,489,002,480 58
Decrease of the public debt during the past month	7,435,744 29
Decrease since March 1, 1869	43,896,523 72

VENEZUELA IMPORT DUTIES.

The Department of State has been informed that the Congress of Venezuela has decreed an additional duty of twenty per cent. on the ordinary duties of the tariff of 1867, actually in force, to be paid cash on all goods imported from the 30th of April ultimo. Goods specified in the consular certified invoices previous to that date will not pay the additional duty. An act of the same Congress, dated the 15th of May, 1869, declares that all export duties shall be abolished, and cease to be collected from the 1st of July, 1869. By the authority of Congress, the Executive of Venezula has exempted flour from the twenty per cent. additional duty on imports imposed by the decree above mentioned.

NEW ISSUE OF GREENBACKS.

In consequence of the spurious issue of the $10 greenbacks, or legal tender notes, Secretary BOUTWELL has concluded to have a new issue of all denominations of greenbacks, from $1 to the $1,000 note. The plates for these notes are now being engraved at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The designs are entirely new. No likeness of any living man will be placed on any note. None of the former or present greenbacks were engraved or printed at the Treasury Department. The engraving, however, of the new issue, and the printing of the faces and the seals of all the denominations, will be performed in the Printing and Engraving Bureau, while the backs will be printed in New-York. There will be every possible caution to prevent frauds, including the taking of lead impressions for electrotype plates.

APPRENTICES IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

Superintendent CLAPP, of the Government Printing Office, appointed eight apprentices today, two of whom are colored.

NAVAL.

Commander William D. Whiting is ordered to duty as Assistant Navigation Officer at the New-York Navy-yard. Master George B. Livingston is ordered to the Pacific fleet. Paymaster C. J. Emery has been detached from duty at Hong Kong, China, and ordered to settle accounts. Paymaster E. C. Doran is ordered to the *Independence*, vice F. C. Cosby, detached.

Riot at Roseville Park, Newark—Colored People Attacked by Whites—Two Men Stabbed.

A picnic attended by colored persons was held at Roseville Park, a pleasant retreat on the outskirts of Newark, yesterday, at which several affrays occurred between the negroes and white rowdies, who came to annoy them. One of these broke out at about 8 o'clock last evening, when the picnic was breaking up. A large number of persons, both white and colored, participated in the fight, and three or four were reported severely hurt. Among the latter two were stabbed with knives by some of the colored men, and one, a young man named JOHN MACDONALD, received a thrust, from the effects of which, it is feared, he will die.

There has been no clear account of the riot, and up to 10 o'clock last evening the Police had failed to make any arrests.

From the statements of a number of persons who came to the Police Station to give their testimony to the facts of the case, however, the following particulars are gathered: MACDONALD, in company with a party of young men, became involved in a quarrel with an equal party of negroes at the gate of the Park. Sticks and stones were used with desperation by both parties, and the colored combatants were reinforced by their friends from the grounds, until the white men were well-nigh overcome by their superior numbers. Toward the end of the battle a young man, whose name has not been ascertained, cried out that he was stabbed, and ran away. His companions were on the point of following, when one of them, young MACDONALD, also received a blow from a knife in the left side. One of his party, THOMAS ALFORD, who was near him, states that when the negro who struck the blow drew out the knife a stream of blood gushed out with it. The sight alarmed the negroes and they fled.

The wounded man was removed to the office of Dr. RICORD by some of his party, while the others started in pursuit of the negroes. They overtook one of them after a brief chase, and he was taken to the Police Station. He gave his name as JAMES JOHNSON, and stated that GEORGE KINGSLAND, a negro, was the man who struck the blow. JOHNSON was detained as a witness, and officers were sent to arrest KINGSLAND, but they had not been successful at a late hour last evening.

The Greenbush Riot—Death of Deputy Sheriff Griggs.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 2.

Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS died this morning at 7 o'clock, at his residence in Sandlake, of the injuries received in the anti-rent affray at Greenbush, on Monday last. The bullet which had entered his mouth was extracted yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by Dr. BONTECON, of this city. After the operation had been performed he sank slowly, and during the night it became apparent that he could not long survive. He continued to sink until this morning, when death terminated his sufferings as above stated. Coroner HURLEY has gone to the scene, where he will impanel a jury and adjourn the inquest to the District-Attorney's office in this city, where it will be held to-morrow afternoon. Mr. GRIGGS was a faithful officer, a good citizen, and esteemed by all who knew him.

It was reported this morning that Deputy Sheriff WHITBECK, who was also wounded in the riot, was dead, but Dr. ARMSBY, of Albany, his physician, states that he is getting along nicely, and may now be considered out of danger.

STUNG BY A SCORPION.—Scorpions are not common in this latitude, and yet DENNIS MCCARTHY, a hand employed on the schooner *Ohio*, was recently stung by one at Wilbur, Ulster County. Its presence is accounted for by the fact that the schooner was lying alongside of a Poughkeepsie sloop, which had just discharged a cargo of logwood, and came on to Wilbur for a load of stone, and it is supposed the scorpion had taken passage along with the imported cargo, and had retained its quarters until at Wilbur it "moved" over to the schooner, when it gave the unlucky MCCARTHY a touch of its metal, which, it will be found by no means agreeable.—*Kingston Argus*.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

Advices by the Steamship City of Washington.

The Changes in the Government of France.

English Comments on the Harvard Crew.

Summary of the Red Book of Austria.

The Inman steamship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool July 22 and Queenstown July 23, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by three days than those at hand by the *Hermann*, and received on Saturday.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Political Crisis—Sketches of the New Ministers—Party Tactics—The Affair of the Transcontinental Railway—Communication to Mr. Washburn from the Department of the Interior—An American Wedding, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 21, 1869.

The cable must have already conveyed to you the news of the reconstruction of the Administration and the list of the new Ministers. As I anticipated in my last the repatched Cabinet has been merely put together to serve the necessities of the moment, and as soon as it has bridged over the interval which must elapse before the promised reforms can be effected in the Constitution, it will give place to the men whom public opinion may indicate as being the best fitted by their character and antecedents to carry them out.

Of the last Cabinet there remain in office four Ministers, viz.: M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE, Interior; MAGNE, Finance; NIEL, War, and RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, Marine. The new men are the Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Foreign Affairs; DUVERGIER, Justice; BOURBEAU, Public Instruction; GRESSIER, Public Works; LEROUX, Agriculture and Commerce; Marquis DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT, President of the Council of State, and Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of the Emperor's Household and the Beaux Arts.

You will observe that in the above distribution of offices a change has been effected not merely in the *personnel* of the Ministry, but in the organization of the Cabinet itself. The Ministry of State is suppressed, the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture is reestablished as it existed before its union with the Ministry of Public Works, and the latter is again made a separate Department. There was some idea of suppressing the Ministry of the Household and Beaux Arts and transferring its duties to other departments, but on a careful consideration of the arrangement it was found that so far from effecting an economy, as proposed, it would be attended with a large increased expenditure. It was to the hesitation existing on this point that was due the non-appearance until Monday of the decree renominating Marshal VAILLANT.

It was very generally reported and credited that, out of gratitude to M. ROUHER for the services which he had rendered him, the Emperor had determined upon creating him Chancellor of the Empire and President of the Senate for life. If such intentions had been entertained they would seem to have been abandoned, at least for the present, for the official journal of this morning contains a decree nominating M. ROUHER to the Presidency of the Senate for the remainder of the present year only. It is probable that the strong expressions of feeling which the reports in question elicited on the part of the public and the Press had something to do with this change of purpose. In the double positions proposed to be created for him M. ROUHER would still be enabled to influence if not direct the course of public affairs, and therefore his resignation of the Ministry of State would have been regarded merely as a shuffling of the cards to cheat the just expectations of the country.

Of the character and antecedents of the new men who have entered the Ministry your readers will probably like to learn something. The Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE belongs to one of the most illustrious families of the old French noblesse. He was born in the year 1824, and entered, while he was still quite young, the diplomatic career. He graduated in the Ministry of Foreign affairs under LOUIS PHILIPPE, served under the Republic of 1848, under the Presidency of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and continuously under the Empire. Having taken the oath of fidelity to four Governments, whose principles were diametrically opposed to each other, there is no man better qualified to form part of a Ministry which has no programme, and which represents no fixed political ideas. He has filled several diplomatic positions with credit to himself, and quits that of London to assume the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Personally he is a high-toned gentleman, admirably qualified by his *finesse* and reserve of character for the career which he has hitherto followed, but of all men living perhaps the worst qualified for the direction of the Foreign Department. He is besides connected with some of the higher dignitaries of the Church by relationship and friendship, and is understood to be rather reactionary in his tendencies. M. DUVERGIER, the Minister of Justice, was born in the year 1792, and is consequently almost an octogenarian. With such examples of political energy and capacity before us as those presented at an advanced period of life by Lord PALMERSTON, Earl RUSSELL, Earl DERBY and M. THIERS, the fact ought not to be made a reproach to him. M. DUVERGIER has been for upward of thirty years one of the most distinguished advocates of Paris. His works and opinions on matters of jurisprudence are held in high esteem by the French tribunals, and as a legal authority he takes rank with such men as DUPIN, TROPLONG and BOUJEAU. After having filled the position of *batonnier* of the Order of Advocates, he quitted the Palais in 1855 to the great regret of the profession, and entered the Council of State, where he soon became President of the section of the Interior. Whenever any serious question of law came up his opinions always exercised a preponderating influence in the decisions of that body. In 1864 he was named arbitrator of the differences which had arisen between the Egyptian Government, and the Company of the Isthmus of Suez, and won universal praise by the impartiality by which his awards were distinguished. He has only accepted his present position on the assurance that his coöperation is for the moment essential to the interests of the Empire, and that it shall cease as soon as the *Senatus Consulte* will have given effect to the promises contained in the recent message, and enabled the Emperor to call to his councils the men who have been mainly instrumental in eliciting them. M. BOURBEAU, who replaces M. DURUY as Minister of Public Instruction, was Mayor of Portiers and Dean of the Law Faculty of that city, when he was selected as his successor. He was born in 1811, and is just 58 years old. In 1848 he sat among the constituents of the Second Republic, and on his return to Poitiers applied himself closely to his profession, and soon established a high reputation as a jurisconsult. He is a member of the present Corps Legislatif, having been elected through the influence of M. DURUY, whom he now replaces in the Ministry of Public Instruction. He is the intimate friend of the Bishop of Poitiers, and is suspected to lean somewhat toward Ultramontane views. In this, however, I think an injustice is done M. BOURBEAU, for he is the only one of the new Ministers who signed the interpellation of the 116—M. ALFRED LEROUX, the new Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Corps Legislatif, and is about 54 years of age. He has been alternately a banker, poet, journalist and romance writer. Of his productions in the latter line, some of his stories, but more particularly his *Henriette*, are described as being rather *décollete*. He was first sent to the Corps Legislatif in 1852 by the electors of La Vendee, and there his financial capacity soon won him distinction on all questions relating to the budget. In 1863 he was appointed Vice-President of the Legislative Body, and he justified the selection by the good temper, impartiality and skill with which he presided over its deliberations in the absence of M. SCHNEIDER. Count PROSPER CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, the new Minister, President of the Council of State, has had long experience of public affairs. In 1828 he became Auditor in the Council of State, and in 1837 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. In 1848 he was named Conseiller d'Etat by the Constituent Assembly, and in 1849 was elected Representative of the People to the Legislative Assembly. After the *coup d'état* in December, 1851, he entered the Corps Legislatif, and remained there until 1859, when he became Minister for Algeria. Some time after he was appointed Minister of Marine, and only left that position to take his seat in the Senate.

Of the Ministers who have resigned the only one seriously regretted by the country is M. DURUY. His withdrawal is deplored for two reasons; first, from the apprehension that it may indicate a change of policy in the Department of Public Instruction, and secondly, because of the immense services which this conscientious Minister has rendered to the cause of public education in France. The Ultramontanists have been long laboring to procure his dismissal from office, but his retirement is not, I believe, so much due to their efforts as to the consciousness that he could not, with proper respect to himself, make part of an Administration which seems destined merely to a temporary existence. No Ministry professing to base its policy on the principles laid down in the programme of the Tiers Party can enter office without endeavoring to secure the coöperation of this justly popular statesman. The *Opinion National* thus sums up the series of measures which M. DURUY has succeeded in carrying out within the short period of six years, and which render his name dear in every village and hamlet throughout the country: "He developed popular instruction, drew half a million of adults every Winter to the schools, elevated the condition of the teachers from the systematic abasement in which it had been kept for more than thirty years; gave a legal constitution to female schools, founded special secondary or professional instruction, rejuvenated and revivified the University, and renewed the system of superior instruction, all in the sense and interests of liberty. No Minister of Public Instruction," adds the journal in question, "will have merited as large a place in the gratitude of the country. And what deserves especially to be noted, and which constitutes our hope, just as we see him withdrawn from public affairs, is that all the things which he has founded can, if necessary, sustain themselves unaided, for they are established on a principle of liberty, and on the participation of municipalities and citizens in the direction of popular instruction."

THE PROROGATION.

At the Council of Ministers held on Monday last it was decided that the Corps Legislatif should remain prorogued indefinitely, so that the probabilities are that it will not assemble again before the middle of October. The Deputies have all been paid their month's allowances for the period which the Chamber has been sitting, and most of the members of the Right have either left or are about to leave for the country. Yesterday there was a meeting at the Palais Bourbon of the one hundred and sixteen signers of the interpellation of the *Tiers Parti*. A meeting of the Left was held at the same time, (3 o'clock.) It was decided that their proceedings should be kept secret; but it nevertheless leaked out that the meeting was adjourned to 8 in the evening for the purpose of deciding on the terms of a manifesto to be addressed to the electors in reference to the prorogation. M. THIERS presided. At the meeting of the *Tiers Parti* only about two-thirds of the signers of the interpellation were present. The discussion was rather a stormy one, but the proceedings finally resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:

> "The signers persisting in the ideas and principles which their demand of interpellation formulated, adjourn to the next convocation of the Corps Legislatif."

The decision of the Ministry continuing indefinitely the prorogation of the Legislative Body has also caused the liveliest dissatisfaction among the Deputies of the Right, among whom the largest number of unconfirmed elections are to be found. It appears that the only one of the new Ministers who voted for the indefinite postponement was M. ALFRED LEROUX. Were I a Deputy I own that I should not quarrel with this arrangement. The weather is becoming so intensely warm that none but political salamanders could possibly stand another fortnight of such excitement as that with which we were menaced when the Chamber was so unexpectedly prorogued.

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The suit against M. MALESPINE, of the *Reforme*, and Mr. WARREN, author of the circular attacking the agents of the Transcontinental Railway Company, for putting forth false statements in their Paris prospectus, is fixed to come up for hearing to-morrow. The case, it will be recollected, was adjourned over from a former day at the instance of the defendants, to give time for the production of documents for which Mr. WASHBURNE had written to Washington. Without entering into the merits of the case, I shall just place before you an extract from the prospectus of the Company published in the *Journal Officiel* of the 4th of May, and then give the answer which has just been received at the Legation from the Ministry of the Interior.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The capital of the Company is composed:

1. Of 210 millions of francs in shares of 125 francs.

2. Of first mortgage bonds representing the grants in land made by the States and guaranteed by these same lands, which can only be alienated when the first mortgage bonds are reimbursed.

The Company, with the approbation of Congress, has effected a fusion with the lines constructed and actually in operation from Memphis to Chattanooga, from Chattanooga to Washington and Baltimore, from Chattanooga to Norfolk, and from Washington to Norfolk, by Richmond.

Besides the concessions in lands, the Federal Government has voted a *guarantee of the interest of six per cent. on the ordinary construction bonds.*

And so on,

I will now give you the letter of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, which is to be produced to-morrow, and which, if the case comes on, will probably be supported by the evidence of General FREMONT, as I understand the defendants intend to produce him if a subpœna can be served upon him.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th inst. transmitting a letter and accompanying papers received by the Department of State from Mr. WASHBURNE, Minister of the United States to France, in relation to the "Transcontinental Memphis Pacific Railway Company."

You suggest the propriety of an investigation by the Interior Department of the matters referred to by Mr. WASHBURNE.

No company by the name of the Transcontinental Pacific Railroad Company has been organized under authority of an act of Congress.

I respectfully refer you to an act of Congress, approved July 28, 1868, (Stat., vol. 14, p. 338,) reviving and extending the provisions of an act entitled "An act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Arkansas and Missouri to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point upon the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio River, *via* Little Rock, to the Texan boundary, near Fulton, in Arkansas, with branches to Fort Smith and the Mississippi River, approved Feb. 9, 1853.

The Board of Directors of the Company, mentioned in the proviso to the third section of the act, and who are engaged in the construction of the Memphis and Little Rock branch, have been reorganized and the required certificate has been filed in this Department. It forms a connection with the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and when these roads are completed, will form a continuous line commencing at a point opposite Memphis, and extending through Little Rock to the southwestern corner of the State of Arkansas. To that extent this line conforms substantially to that delineated upon the map transmitted by Mr. WASHBURNE. I am unable to state whether a company was organized by the State of Texas to extend the road through that State. I believe that a project was formed to construct a railroad through Arkansas and Texas to the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, and from thence to the Pacific coast through the Southern portion of New-Mexico, Arizona and California. The records of this Department, however, furnish no evidence on the subject. The United States have granted no subsidies either in land or money to aid in the construction of that railroad, nor have they in any instance guaranteed the payment of interest on bonds or debentures issued by any railroad company.

The papers are herewith returned.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. T. OTTO, Acting Secretary.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary Department of State.

(A true copy.) WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

I leave you to make your own comments on the above. From something which I have heard to-day it is my opinion that the case will be withdrawn from Court at the last moment.

AN AMERICAN WEDDING.

The American colony is all alive to-day with the festivities attendant upon the wedding of Mr. NORMAN W. DODGE, of New-York, with Miss GRACE GILLETTE, daughter of Rev. Dr. GILLETTE. The ceremony was performed in the American chapel by the father of the bride, assisted by Rev. Dr. ROBINSON. A large number of invitations were issued. The bride was attired in an elegant white satin costume, with long train and tulle vail. The bridesmaids were Miss SMITH, of New-York; Miss CORTENIUS, of Illinois; Miss PARKES, of Brooklyn, and Miss FANNY SIMS, of Paris. Their dresses were composed of white tarlatane, with blue sashes *a la Worth*, very different affairs from the simple ribbon sashes of former days. Mrs. GILLETTE wore a pearl gray dress. The groomsmen were Messrs. CHARLES BOWLES, REDMOND, FRAZER and General STARRING. The bride was given away by Dr. SIMS, an old college friend of her father. The civil record of the marriage was signed by the parties at the Legation immediately after the religious service. The company then proceeded to the Grand Hotel du Louvre, where a splendid collation had been prepared, and where all the *primeurs* of the season were to be found in profusion. Messrs. ALEXANDER WARD and ALEXANDER TAYLOR, of New-York, served as masters of the ceremonies, and did everything in their power to contribute to the comfort and success of the entertainment. Immediately after the repast dancing was commenced, and will no doubt be kept up until a late hour this evening. Among the guests present were Generals SCHENCK and INGERSOLL, Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., M. GUDIN, the French marine painter, and a crowd of other notabilities whom I have not time to enumerate.

THE HARVARD CREW.

Their Arrival in London—Newspaper Comments on Their Appearance.

From the Times, July 22.

The Harvard College crew, which arrived in Liverpool on Monday from the United States of America, reached Putney yesterday evening, and have temporarily taken up their abode at the Star and Garter Hotel, until they can suit themselves with a furnished house in the village or its immediate neighborhood. They have brought with them two or three friends and a couple of attendants, together with two four-oared racing boats. The latter are unusually lengthy, according to English ideas, as four-oared boats average about 42 feet and eight-oars 56 feet in length, but the American boats, at a rough guess, may be taken at 48 feet from stem to stern. The boats were not unpacked last night, but remain in their "traveling dress" in the London Rowing Club boat-house until to-day, when, no doubt, they will be put into order for commencing practice. The crew are a fine, well-proportioned, wiry set of men, but until they are seen out in their racing craft it will be impossible to form any idea of their style. They express themselves much gratified with the cordial reception they met with in Putney last night, and with the trouble taken by the various members of the London Club to make them feel comfortable and at home.

We may take this opportunity of stating that they have declined the challenge of the London Rowing Club to row them a four-oared race, and as it is almost certain that Cambridge will not compete with them, they will simply test their prowess against a picked four of the Oxford University Boat Club. The race in question will in all likelihood be rowed toward the end of August, the time agreed upon for the match being from the 15th to the 31st proximo, and it is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the American crew that they should have as long a time to acclimatize themselves and recover the effects of their voyage as possible. We expect the arena chosen for the contest will be the metropolitan course between Putney and Mortlake, and Mr. LORD, the Executive Officer of the Thames Conservancy, has expressed his willingness to buoy the course throughout, so as to prevent the unwelcome intrusion of row-boats and barges.

We would venture here to express a hope that the British public will abstain as much as possible from intrusion upon and "mobbing" the oarsmen of the United States.

The Oxford crew, it may be added, are at present in training at Eton.

From the Daily News, July 22.

Yesterday the Inman Company's steamer *City of Paris* arrived in the Mersey, having on board the Harvard crew and their boat, which is to contend against the select four of Oxford University. The Harvard men are very handsome, well-built, firm and muscular, with great weight of "flesh." On landing, they were received by several American gentlemen, who accompanied them to their hotel. Mr. ALDEN PETER LORING, Captain of the crew, pulls the bow oar, and is from Boston, and is not unknown in boating annals, having pulled stroke in Harvard University Club of last year, when they made the three miles in 17 minutes 48½ seconds. Mr. W. H. SIMMONS, of Concord, N. H., the stroke, is the heaviest of the crew—a regular Hercules in form—and pulls a more powerful oar than Harvard has ever yet produced. Mr. SYLVESTER WARREN, of Roseburg, Oregon, pulls second oar, and his great length of reach and power of endurance give him superior advantages as an oarsman. Mr. GEORGE BASS, of Chicago, pulls third oar, and a more compact and muscular form could scarcely be met with for a rowing match. The coxswain, Mr. ARTHUR BURNHAM, is a youth of immense nerve and thorough experience. The Harvard men are accompanied by Mr. W. BLAIKIE, who graduated in 1866, in which year he pulled stroke oar in the University race. He will act in this country as business man for the crew.

English Hopes and Advice.

From the Telegraph, July 22.

There is a quiet little family party, a good deal out of the reach of "touts," seriously thinking the matter over, oar in hand, down Windsor way; and if these young gentlemen cannot win the match for us, we know not where else we should look. Let there be no carping or cavilling in this matter. We must remember the exact position of the Harvard crew. It was puerile—but for the obvious good faith of the proposal, it would even have been impertinent—to challenge them to meet any great public rowing club, recruited indiscriminately from oarsmen of all districts. Our visitors come over here purely and simply as University men, to a contest with what England accepts as her best University crew. They have nothing to do with non-academical bodies. They were, no doubt, willing enough to include Cambridge in the challenge, had Cambridge thought fit; but the whole charm and spirit of their enterprise would disappear if they were to engage in miscellaneous contests with "all and sundry," no matter how eminent might be the clubs that invite them. It is essentially an University race; and this character should be most scrupulously retained. We cannot for a moment profess indifference as to the issue. It would be a poor compliment indeed—a false courtesy almost amounting to a rudeness—to tell these gentlemen who have crossed the Atlantic to meet us that we really don't much care who wins. We do care—and we hope, as we also expect, to see the glorious old dark blue shoot ahead, and keep ahead, of the Stars and Stripes; but we would rather the match were lost than any suspicion of unfairness should attach to it, or any legitimate cause of complaint arise. If, as it is said, the contest will take place over the old course from Putney to Mortlake, then we say, once for all, that better order must be kept among the steamboats, or the result will be most disastrous. We are not thinking of the Cockneys who might get drowned; the visitors who urge steamboat captains to go at full speed under such circumstances are persons in whose fate we can have no interest. We are thinking of the cry that would be raised, not without reason, to the effect that whatever chance Harvard might have had against Oxford on our unfamiliar waters was ruined by the crowding of steamers and the crossing of barges. Better a dozen defeats than a victory so gained. For the sake of our own champions, not less than that of our visitors, we point out this danger in time to all whom it may concern.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Evidences of English Gratitude.

From the Times, July 22.

The citizens of London are about to embody in a permanent form their sentiments of gratitude toward this eminent philanthropist for the concern, unexampled in its munificence, he has evinced for the well-being of the poor of the metropolis, by erecting a statue in his honor in the very centre of its commercial life and enterprise, and to-morrow it will be publicly unveiled with some pomp and circumstance by his Royal Highness, the Prince of WALES. The idea of thus commemorating the princely benevolence of Mr. PEABODY, the fame of which has become world-wide, originated in the mayoralty of Sir BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, and has since been gradually carried into practical effect by a small committee of gentlemen, of which he is the Chairman. Toward the object about £3,000 has been spontaneously subscribed, irrespective of the site, which is of great value, and which the Committee and the public owe to a graceful act of the Corporation and the Bishop of London, acting conjointly. The position selected for the memorial is a piece of vacant ground forming part of what was once the cemetery attached to the ancient church of St. Benet-fink. It is situated on the eastern side of the Royal Exchange, and commands a view of Threadneedle-street, right and left, and also of the fine thoroughfare of Broad-street, with which the famous banking and mercantile house of which Mr. PEABODY was the head was long and still is identified. The statue, in other words, will occupy a recess at the junction of Royal Exchange Buildings with Threadneedle-street, and will face one of the principal entrances to the Royal Exchange on the one hand, and the Bank of England on the other. It is also in the immediate neighborhood of the Stock Exchange and many of the principal banking establishments. It is a production of Mr. STORY, an eminent American sculptor, by whom it was carefully designed and executed at Rome, whence it was afterward conveyed to Munich, and cast in bronze at a celebrated foundry there. It represents Mr. PEABODY sitting, and the figure and attitude are exceedingly lifelike. The pedestal is to be eventually of granite, but is at present unfinished. The ceremony of unveiling the memorial will take place to-morrow, at 3:30 o'clock, and the Prince of WALES will honor the Lord Mayor with his company at luncheon, which will be served in the Long Parlor of the Mansion-house.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Policy of the United States—What Spain Must Admit.

From the Morning Star, July 22.

The attention of the United States Government is now fully aroused to the necessity of taking vigorous measures for the suppression of warlike expeditions to Cuba. The Democratic Press has been finding amusement of late in taunting President GRANT with his wrath against England for doing by accident what it alleged he was doing by design. The President doubtless *understands the conditions of political warfare in his own country too well to look for justice at the hands of the Democrats*, but the negligence of some of his subordinates was clearly exposing him to the danger of having a serious remonstrance addressed to him from Spain. The vessels which have escaped to Cuba—two or three in number, so far as we can judge from the exceedingly contradictory accounts given by the American journals—owed their success to the laxity of New-York officials. But it cannot be forgotten that for some days, or even weeks, a recruiting office on behalf of the insurgents was kept open in Broadway, and that the steamer which ultimately discharged its cargo at Nipe Bay was commonly reported to be fitting out for Cuba. The truth is, that the *sympathies of the American people are plainly with the Cubans* proper, who earnestly desire to free themselves from the thraldom of Spain; and, under these circumstances, it is very hard for the Government to preserve a rigorous neutrality. The instincts of the people are just, and they are certainly excusable, but Governments are bound by laws and precedents. No one will sympathize more with General GRANT's attempts to enforce an observance of the laws, while giving no unnecessary offence to popular feeling than Earl RUSSELL, who once had a similar duty to discharge. The moderate journals in the United States all found it necessary to exhort the people to control themselves. "We must learn," says one, "to keep our itching fingers out of the flame, and content ourselves with simply watching the combatants till the patriots shall have fairly earned recognition." The President has steadily refused to yield to the demand for prompt recognition of the insurgents, and, however much Spain may feel herself aggrieved by American filibusters, *she cannot reasonably accuse the Government of having given any evidence of unfriendly feelings toward her.*

THE POPE.

Pius IX in Distress.

Rome (July 16) Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

The Pope has been thrown into great affliction by the death of his brother, Count GABRIEL MASTAI, who a few days ago broke his leg, and by this accident terminated his life, in his eighty-eighth year. Yesterday the Holy Father convoked at the Vatican an extraordinary congregation or council of cardinals. The object of this measure, at a time when his Holiness is plunged in grief, no one can divine, but it probably has reference both to the state of affairs here and the confessions made to public opinion by the Emperor NAPOLEON in France. The Vatican feels that the pressure which has overcome so powerful a sovereign must eventually prevail in Rome, and the prospect excites consternation in priestly circles. The Pope goes about murmuring "Speriamo," but he is very dejected and constantly out of temper. This doubtless arises from his everywhere meeting signs of discontent. The illicit speculations of men in power have raised the price of bread, though there is abundance of corn, and the Holy Father never appears in public without eliciting cries of "*Santo padre, pane, pane!*" A few days ago some women followed him with this cry to the convent of Santa Ruffina. The Pope sent for the Marquis CAVALLETTI, who promised, if the Government would assist and support his measures, to effect an immediate fall in the price of bread, but Cardinal ANTONELLI refused this coöperation. Thus thwarted by his Minister, the Pope vents his irritability on all around. Yesterday he inflicted a penance on the whole Court by going to the *scala santa*, or stairs of Pilate, and mounting to the top on his knees. Of course all the high functionaries were obliged to follow, and it was a rare sight to see the throng, old and young and slim and fat, kneeling their way up stair by stair with the Pope at their head, the Dark Ages lingering at the end of the nineteenth century.

EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

Summary of the Red Book.

Vienna (July 12) Correspondence London Times.

To-morrow, or the day after, we are promised the Red Book, containing a selection of the diplomatic correspondence since the last Delegations. As this occurred in December last, there are only six months and a half to be accounted for, and as, with the exception of the Greco-Turkish difference, this has been a time of diplomatic calm, its contents are meagre indeed in comparison with the former years. Instead of the long *exposé* which served on former occasions as an introduction to the dispatches, there is but a short *resumé*, which precedes the dispatches, and instead of 198, as on the first, and 139, as on the second occasion, the Red Book of this year comprises only ninety-eight dispatches. One of the reasons which may have contributed to shorten the Red Book may be conjectured from the introduction which precedes the dispatches, and which contains as it were an apology for the publication of the Red Book itself. The introduction vindicates the brevity of the Red Book by the short time which has elapsed since the last was published, but expects that the documents published will prove that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has faithfully adhered to the task of coöperating, as far as he could exert his influence, toward the maintenance of peace and toward the protection of the interests of the Monarchy. Immediately after this general statement the introduction calls the attention of the Delegation to the different criticisms to which the publication of these dispatches has given rise on former occasions. The publication of these dispatches, although recognized on many sides as a system of progress, has been on the part of the foreign Press a subject of violent attack, which in some instances went so far as to make a reproach to the Government of having abandoned its former practice of silence on the management of foreign policy, and to doubt the sincerity and earnestness of its peaceful assurances. Whenever in single cases foreign Governments have asked for explanations on single points of the Red Book, loyal and tranquilizing answers have been given; on the contrary, when its intentions were attacked by the foreign more or less official Press, it could only send the necessary instructions to its representatives abroad, to enable them at any given opportunity to repel such accusations. Dispatches six, seven and eight are referred to as an illustration. The first contains instructions to Count WIMPFEN in Berlin. In it Count BEUST says that it is not the skirmishing in the Press which induces him to put pen to paper, but only because Count WIMPFEN writes that there is considerable displeasure felt in high quarters in Berlin. In answering the charge that the Red Book was only published to tease their neighbors, Count BEUST says that if any Government is allowed to publish something of this kind it is the Austro-Hungarian Government, for in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy foreign policy is always discussed in full Parliament, but on account of the dualistic organization in the delegations sent by the two Parliaments an insight into the management of foreign affairs must needs be given to these bodies who have to pass the estimates for war and foreign affairs. It is the duty of the Minister to have every consideration for the susceptibilities of others, but he cannot satisfy the representatives of the two Legislatures with a few show phrases. There must be a solid foundation for a vote of the Delegations; the publication is not a play or a diplomatic manœuvre. but a necessity arising from the special organization of Austria and Hungary; and from this point of view the Red Book ought to be judged. Count BEUST gives the assurance that the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy will not be in the least hurt if other Governments will be equally frank about their policy.

Passing then to the points which had given special offence in Prussia, the dispatch says that the earnest warnings given to the Rouman Government could not be passed over in silence. If in doing so some light has been thrown incidentally upon the land to which Prince CHARLES owes his birth, this was natural enough, as no political report could ignore the relations which existed between Berlin and Bucharest. What the dispatches contained were not conjectures, but facts. As to the reproach made that the dispatches gloried in the sympathies of South Germany, if this gave offence, the answer must be that Austria, by renouncing all interference with the internal affairs of Germany, can scarcely be expected to have renounced all sympathy. As for the North Schleswig affair, it is Denmark rather which might complain that Austria has been partial to Prussia by urging strategical considerations with Denmark in favor of Prussia. So Count BEUST thinks there is really no cause of complaint for Prussia in the dispatches.

The eighth dispatch is the circular of Count BEUST about the publication of the Prussian dispatch intercepted during the war, and which appeared in the account published by the Austrian Staff in the campaign of 1868. As I wrote at the time, no official steps have been taken in the matter, and the circular is addressed to all the representatives abroad. It says there never has been a question of the authenticity of the dispatch. It was taken in time of war, and was found among the papers in possession of the Staff. As for its contents, they said nothing new; the territorial annexations are now a *fait accompli*, and surely they will not expect in Berlin that the historian should believe that the accession of territory had been imposed upon the Prussian Government.

The first five dispatches refer to the new title and the new flags which have been devised for the reconstituted monarchy, and only contain instructions about the things which are now put in practice.

The bulk of the Red Book is devoted to the Greco-Turkish conflict, of which all stages are illustrated by dispatches. They contain no new details, but show clearly that the insinuations that Baron PROKESCH, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Constantinople, had contributed to bring about the rupture between Turkey and Greece are void of foundation. He was as much taken by surprise by the sudden resolution of the Porte as every one else was.

No. 37 is a dispatch to Baron KUBECK, in Florence, and expresses the satisfaction of the Imperial Royal Government at the friendly relations between Austria and Hungary and Italy. As the enmity of Austria and Italy has been a permanent cause of trouble to Europe, instead of causing apprehensions these friendly relations ought to be a subject of satisfaction everywhere. Both countries are occupied with their internal organization, and must necessarily avoid all complications. Having a common interest, it is but natural that they are often found pursuing the same road.

There is only one dispatch about Germany, the gist of which is that if Austria may wish, and wishes, perhaps, the establishment of a Southern German Confederacy, it neither can, nor will, take any part in its creation.

There has been much talk some time ago in the papers about advice given by the Austrian State Chancellor to Belgium in the matter of the railway question. Relating to this, is a dispatch which explains matters. Count WIMPFEN wrote from Berlin, saying that the Belgian Minister there wished to have Count BEUST's opinion on the subject, and this opinion was given in a private, confidential way. He advised the Belgian Government not to extend the dispute with France from the specific railway question into the domain of general politics, to look upon the difference with the view of facilitating international communication, and not to see in it an attempt against the independence of Belgium.

Seven dispatches relate to the relations of the Empire with Rome. Although courteous, they give no hope of any possible change in the liberal internal policy in favor of the pretensions of Rome. They will, no doubt, form the most satisfactory part of the Red Book for the Austrian part of the monarchy.

The forty-eighth and last dispatch is one to Count INGLEHEIM in Munich, containing the answer to the proposal of the Bavarian Government to act in common with regard to the Ecumenic Council to be called together in Rome. The question put was whether it was not advisable to adopt in common certain preventive measures against possible emergencies—for instance, warning the Bishops not to venture too far. Count BEUST says that after having consulted with the two Ministries they arrived at the conclusion that, in a State based on liberal and constitutional principles as the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is, no preventive measures can be adopted, as the Catholic Church is but exercising its right when it meets in Council. All that is known about the Council are suppositions, on which it would be impossible to concert any sort of action.

SWEDEN.

Disastrous Conflagration at Gefle.

An appalling disaster had fallen upon the usually busy and thriving town of Gefle, in Sweden. On Saturday, July 10, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop in the centre of the town, and a strong gale from the west blowing at the time, the fire spread rapidly, and in a few hours the whole of that part of the town which is situated on the north side of the river was burnt down; 700 houses and tenements were destroyed, and 8,000 houseless persons out of a population of 13,000 having lost almost everything they possessed, are now camping in the open air. The loss is estimated at above £500,000, and many of the working classes are, as is usually the case, uninsured. Committees for assisting the sufferers had been immediately formed in Sweden, and all having business connections with Gefle, or otherwise taking an interest in Sweden, had been invited to come forward with their aid toward the same object.

MORE ABOUT BUILDINGS.

The Economy and Pleasure of Building in New-York.

Numbers of Buildings Erected and Their Cost.

In these days of inflated prices, when shelter for a family is the principal item in the expense of living, economy in the construction of dwellings is a matter of the first importance. In materials and methods of construction, the limit of economy has been pretty nearly reached, and houses can hardly be made with less lumber than is now used in cheap structures with safety to the occupants. But in the matter of form there is still opportunity for improvement. The fact that the square incloses the largest area with the least circumference of any rectangular form, is well enough known, but not always considered in the erection of cheap dwellings. The area of a square increases in double ratio to the increase of the circumference. A house twenty feet by twenty is four times as large as one ten by ten, but requires only twice the amount of extreme wall. A house forty by forty incloses twice the space of one twenty by forty, but requires only one-third more wall. It is obvious that a square house is much more economical than one that gives the same amount of room in an irregular form. The latter may be more elegant; it certainly gives opportunity for greater variety; but where the object is to obtain the largest amount of rooms at the least expense, the nearer we get to a square the better. The square is also susceptible of a better arrangement and connection of rooms. And by a variety of windows and good taste in the external ornament a square house may be made quite attractive in appearance. One cannot examine the dwellings in a City like this without perceiving that many of the cheapest houses are built in entire disregard of economy in shape, and many of them contain enough lumber to inclose nearly twice the space they actually contain. The subject is one deserving more attention than it receives from architects and builders. There are few things more to be desired in this world than a spacious, convenient and pleasant house, and only in such a dwelling place can the true idea of home be realized.

THE PLEASURES OF BUILDING

are the keenest he can enjoy. Say ye who have ever built a residence for yourself and family, if its planning, its preparation and erection, from its very corner-stone, were not all pleasurable, so as literally to form an epoch in your history, and to overbalance even its expensiveness. Building too hastily, or at great disadvantage or unwisely, is more or less irksome, as is the non-obedience of all Nature's other laws; but to see this room finished to-day and that to-morrow, this excellent fixture begun and that added, is exultingly pleasurable. No labor of life gives one more lively delight than the planning and building of his own house. Notwithstanding its expensiveness, men have a literal mania for building, which increases with civilization, and should continue till all are supplied with comfortable homes. Houses being so absolutely necessary, Nature has made their erection absolutely certain by rendering it thus pleasurable. This pleasure is consequent on its gratifying those two primitive faculties, Inhabitiveness and Constructiveness, along with several others, without the former of which he would never wish to build if he could, and without the latter could not if he would. How perfect, therefore, is this house-erecting arrangement of Nature; therefore, let it be cultivated by all. These two faculties make men prefer to build their own houses rather than to buy those equally good built by others. Hence houses in this City can always be bought more cheaply than built. But, as birds, instead of living in some vacated nest, prefer to build a new one to their own liking, so men, unless too poor, should rather build than buy, for otherwise they will wish this different and that bettered, all their lives, and probably spend more in "alterations" than the extra cost of a new house. One may well be content to live in the old family mansion, consecrated by the joys and sorrows of his parents and ancestors and by the sacred reminiscences of his childhood; but most prefer a relatively poor house of their own erection to one built by some stranger.

INHABITANTS TO THE SQUARE MILE.

The following table is a comparison of the number of inhabitants proportioned to the square mile, in several of the large cities of the world:

London	24,768	Philadelphia	4,403
Liverpool	59,712	Chicago	10,833
Bristol	22,080	Boston	25,600
New-York	32,068	Pittsburg	5,623
Cincinnati	30,143		

Thus it will be seen that New-York is the most crowded, with the exception of Liverpool, of all the great cities, and Philadelphia, where plenty of room is allowed for expansion, the least so.

BUILDING FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS.

The following list, copied from the reports of Superintendent McGREGOR, shows the building for the past six years:

Wards.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
First	22	25	16	12	12	5
Second	9	7	4	4	5	2
Third	2	3	6	10	3	5
Fourth	13	4	4	9	8	14
Fifth	14	33	21	77	45	22
Sixth	14	12	11	13	9	17
Seventh	11	2	24	18	15	17
Eighth	10	5	3	20	14	19
Ninth	43	14	41	48	36	43
Tenth	58	14	27	55	30	11
Eleventh	39	14	14	24	25	31
Twelfth	228	129	186	331	391	387
Thirteenth	12	8	9	20	14	17
Fourteenth	37	6	9	16	8	8
Fifteenth	16	8	11	26	13	21
Sixteenth	39	33	45	48	27	36
Seventeenth	71	25	57	63	35	48
Eighteenth	16	24	46	25	57	67
Nineteenth	240	153	396	511	623	875
Twentieth	108	51	49	90	89	85
Twenty-first	155	115	82	80	83	103
Twenty-second	94	48	130	175	194	273
Totals	1,247	733	1,190	1,670	1,736	2,112

THE FIFTH-AVENUE

is becoming the barometer of up-town life, the same as Broadway is of the lower portion of the City. At present all eyes are turned to mark the various changes which are taking place in it. At present there is a great uncertainty as to what change the opening of it through Washington-square to Laurens-street will make. There is no doubt it is the great artery through which the overboiling wave of population from the seething, crowded City will find its way northward. When one regards its past history the regret is frequently expressed that the opportunities presented twenty years since for the accumulation of wealth by investing in the cheap lots offered then were neglected; yet to those who will reflect, it is undeniably true that the chances are now better than at any previous period in the history of the Metropolis. The enormous transactions in real estate last Spring and the present is but an indication that the prudent and careful who have money to invest prefer real property here, either productive or unproductive, to the glittering fascinations of bank, railroad and mining stock, and kindred investments, whose promises of large returns, so frequently result in the disappointment and ruin of those seduced by them. And this is as it should be. The real estate owner may for a season suffer from the vicissitudes of trade, but this difficulty is but temporary and soon passes away. Very few bankrupt moneyed organizations, on the contrary, in winding up their affairs, do more than pay a percentage to those whose capital they have wasted, either through mismanagement or unavoidable misfortune. This street is the handsomest in New-York, and must be cherished by native denizens and presented to strangers as the best thing our opulence and taste have yet been able to achieve in the line of continuous impressive architectural display. While exclusive circles have chosen more retired locations wherein to erect palatial places of abode, Fifth-avenue has constantly represented the rage of lavish expenditure which characterizes the uppermost stratum of society. The churches, attracting citizens to live near them, are very fine edifices. Mostly built of brown stone, in cosy, half Gothic or Elizabethan style, with shaven lawns around, and embowered by the most luxurious of foliage, these places of worship are really charming in appearance. But the special beauty of Fifth-avenue is its spacious sidewalks, where, on Sunday morning, one may behold a fascinating scene. What of loveliness and brilliancy in female form and frippery of dress that passes for two hours in a kaleidoscopic panorama, could not help but dazzle the most stoical of spectators. From Waverley-place to Fifty-ninth-street is a stretch of two miles and a half, the entire length of which, with the exception of a few squares just below the Park, is one uninterrupted succession of costly and imposing mansions. There are many noble residences elsewhere in the City, but we nowhere find so extensive and unbroken a phalanx of brown stone supervening. The avenue, excepting when filled with promenaders, is almost solemn with its massive wealth. "But," says a contemporary, "we must peep within the palaces if we would comprehend the full extent of their splendor. Their lavish adornment is a marvel even to traveled eyes. It is known that bronzes, pictures, vases, rare and costly furniture and articles of *vertu* generally have one of their best markets in New-York. Through the plate-glass windows the promenader may occasionally catch a glimpse of the interior elegance—flowers, vases, gilded furniture, pictures, frescoed walls and rich upholstery." Above Fifty-ninth-street, the avenue is yet unbuilt upon; but the lots are held at high prices, and it cannot be doubted that ere long all this portion of the street, overlooking Central Park, will be built up with a succession of elegant villas and mansions.

THE FASHIONABLE FIVE POINTS.

The corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, may almost be considered the heart of upper New-York. Here Twenty-third-street crosses the Fifth-avenue and Broadway, and at some periods of the day it is hardly possible for a lady to pass. Two sets of cars come round the corner and four sets of omnibuses. If

MADISON-AVENUE

be opened to Union-square it will materially relieve this New Five Points. This avenue has always maintained the reputation of being one of great solidity—and for many years some of our wealthiest men have resided in its shady, quiet purlieus. It has a very dignified air, and for miles there is the same continous row of magnificent brown-stone houses. Its destiny is not so imperial as that of its sister avenue, and it is doubtful if business will ever penetrate it.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE

is not so fashionable, and is more inhabited by people of moderate means, who like to live amid pleasant surroundings. The residences, from being on high ground, are very desirable. They are generally twenty-foot houses. Rents average about $2,500 for four-story houses, but for three-story the rent is usually $2,000. It is the eastern limit for the habitations of the upper ten thousand of New-York. The old flat, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further," appears to have been been spoken by Dame Fashion to her votaries, and, as is always the case, the expression of her will has been sufficient to obtain ready obedience. The lower portion, from its commencement at Twenty-first-street to about Forty-second-street, is built over in every part, but above Forty-second-street the houses are not so thick, although buildings are going up on every side. From this point to the end of the avenue are to be found some of the finest houses upon it, most of them being of brown stone, and those now in course of erection are also of a very fine character. In the lower portion are some very noble houses, also some which are not above the ordinary, and brick front being more common than brown stone, stores, saloons and corner groceries exist. Carriages and teams are owned by many of the householders, and some of the residences have very commodious and elegant stables attached.

PRICES OF HOUSES.

To give our readers some idea of the prices of houses in various parts, we annex the subjoined list, showing the size and location of houses sold during the past season, at the Exchange Salesroom:

No. 16 West 19th-st., 21.5x92	$32,250
No. 341 West 30th-st., 23x98.9	17,100
No. 320 West 42d-st., 17.2x98.9	14,250
No. 245 West 42d-st., 18.9x98.9	19,200
No. 135 East 16th-st., 23x100	24,000
No. 446 West 22d-st., 25x100	14,150
No. 244 East 40th-st., 14x98.9	10,150
No. 225 West 37th-st., 18x98.9	17,000
No. 128 West 24th-st., 25x98.9	18,800
No. 25 West 30th-st., 20x98.9	40,000
No. 129 West 41st-st., 20x98.9	20,000
No. 359 West 30th-st., 14x98.9	12,750
No. 361 West 30th-st., 14x98.9	12,750
No. 56 West 52d-st., 20x98.9	32,500
No. 112 West 31st-st., 20x98.9	22,000
No. 21 West 18th-st., 25x98.9	36,000
No. 42 5th-av., 25x50	55,000
5th-av., near 62d-st., 25x50	110,000
5th-av., near 42d-st., 17x60	50,000
No. 413 5th-av., 25x90	85,000
Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts., 25x65	45,000
Lexington-av., between 59th and 60th sts., 20x42	20,000
Lexington-av., near 58th-st., 20x50	26,000
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 59th-st., 20x45	24,000
Madison-av., between 53d and 54th sts., 20x80	45,000
Madison-av., near 34th-st., 29x70	110,000

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SUGARS.

Difficulty in Discriminating Between Them—How Government Agents May be Mistaken.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 29.

The special Government agents in Chicago recently fancied that they had made a grand discovery, and immediately proceeded to make extensive seizures of sugars, to the great alarm of the merchants there and elsewhere who had made their purchases with care and circumspection. Their fancied discovery was that vast quantities of imported sugars were being shipped to Chicago in Louisiana hogsheads, thereby evading the revenue.

It seems, however, that these zealous agents of the Government have slipped up this time, and there is reason to believe that all the seizures effected, on the ground referred to, have been made in error, to the great annoyance and evident injury of, not only the parties most nearly concerned, but to all dealers in sugar, who almost began to fancy that every package of sugar, no matter from whom bought, or what formalities were used in the purchase, contained a fraud of some character or description.

Special Agent KINSELLA, who is not only an earnest officer, but a prudent one, on looking into the matter had his doubts as to the sugar seized being an imported article, and carefully selecting samples of the same, brought them to New Orleans, where the best sugar experts are to be found. Without letting any of them into secret, the samples were spread out and the the opinions of a number of the most experienced experts were taken in turn. Every one of them, except two, pronounced the sugars of Louisiana manufacture, and the two who differed pronounced them Louisiana and Cuba sugars mixed.

So the inference is fair that the merchants in Chicago who have suffered by the seizure of their goods have been the victims of incompetent Government agents, who, with a singular indiscretion, have laid themselves liable to heavy suits for damages.

A knowledge of sugar since the recent improvements in its manufacture have been used in Cuba, as well as Louisiana, is extremely difficult to acquire, and there are but few, if any, men even in New-Orleans, whose opinions of sugar are always correct.

Mr. KINSELLA has recently also tested the value of the opinions of experts generally by procuring samples of domestic and foreign sugars from the original packages, and, after carefully numbering the same, taking down the opinions of those who were presumed to know most about it. Not one of all the experts was entirely correct, and they themselves declared that it was now almost impossible to say with any degree of certainty whether sugar was made in Louisiana or Cuba after it was removed from the original packages.

The Death of Mr. Toucey—Action of the Hartford Bar.

From the Hartford Times, July 31.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar for Hartford County, held yesterday afternoon, to act upon the death of Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, T. C. PERKINS, Esq., was called to the chair, Judge WALDO, the senior member, being absent, and Hon. H. K. W. WELCH was appointed a committee to prepare resolutions. Appropriate remarks concerning the character of the deceased were made by Judge PARDEE, Messrs. ERASTUS SMITH, Judge MITCHELL, of Bristol: T. C. PERKINS and EDWARD GOODMAN.

Judge PARDEE spoke of his official connection with Mr. TOUCEY, who was his partner. He was a learned lawyer, a courteous gentleman and an honest man—a man of positive courtesies, both in his profession and as a politician. It may be supposed that I, who for several years was his partner in business, can say something of the inner life of Mr. TOUCEY. But I can only say that he who knew him externally knew him also internally as well. There was no inner life or sentiment to him, that did not appear upon the surface.

Resolutions were reported and adopted as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, lately a member of this Bar, and that we cherish with pride the memory of his great excellencies and virtues in the many distinguished positions which he has filled during a long and eventful life. As a lawyer he was untiring in devotion to the cause which he espoused; courteous and honorable in all his intercourse with his professional brethren, and by his commanding abilities and profound legal attainments he stood for many years in the front rank of his profession. As the chief executive of this State he was ever true to her interests, and by his personal character and bearing, added dignity and honor to the office he so worthily filled. In the positions subsequently occupied by him, as Representative in Congress, United States Senator, Attorney-General of the United States and Secretary of the Navy, he exhibited abilities of the highest order, acquired a distinguished national reputation, and finally, full of years and of honors, he retired from public life without even the imputation of a stain upon his personal integrity.

"*Resolved*, That we tender to the family of the deceased unfeigned sympathy in this their great bereavement, and that in token of respect for the memory of the deceased we will attend his funeral in a body and request an adjournment of the Superior Court for that purpose.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of this Bar, and that the Clerk be requested to forward a copy of the same to the family of the deceased."

AMERICA'S STATESMEN.

Anecdotes of Webster, Clay, and Taylor, by Thomas Ewing.

From the Cleveland Leader, July 31.

The following personal anecdotes of DANIEL WEBSTER, HENRY CLAY and General ZACHARY TAYLOR, derive an additional interest from the pen of of the venerable and distinguished THOMAS EWING, who was a contemporary of WEBSTER and CLAY in the United States Senate, and who was a member of General TAYLOR's Cabinet. Mr. EWING was closely united with all three of these distinguished men in ties of party union and personal friendship. The subjoined anecdotes were written by Mr. EWING more than five years ago, in response to a request for his autograph manuscript. They have never before been printed.

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. CLAY, with all his terrible power of denunciation, was in ordinary debate pleasant and playful. When dealing with an ordinary adversary he often reminded me of the lines in MILTON's description of Eden before the fall:

> "Sportive the lion romped, and in his paw
> Dandled the kid."

On one occasion—the year I do not remember, but it was the first time the Whigs carried an election in the City of New-York—I found him early in his seat with a newspaper in his hand. As soon as the journal was read he rose—quite out of order—announced to the President (Mr. VAN BUREN) the Whig victory, spoke of their noble efforts in the cause of their country and of their brilliant success. "Your own fellow-citizens, Mr. President, the proud capital of your noble State, has made its voice heard in our halls in the defence of the Constitution of our country. Ah! Mr. President, does not this warm your patriotic heart?"

The impudence and absurdity of this appeal were too much for the dignity of a presiding officer. Mr. VAN BUREN's face drew itself into I know not how many indescribable lines, in which the comical predominated, and he slid down into his seat until nothing of him was visible but the smooth top of his head. He soon called some one to the chair, came down, took a pinch of snuff with Mr. CLAY, and after a wholesome laugh between them the morning business went on.

His classical allusions (English classics) were few, but sufficiently happy. His attempts to cite poetry generally failed. On one occasion he attempted the hackneyed quotation from "Hamlet," "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung." He mistook the last syllable, and with great distinctness and fine emphasis, made it "unstrung." WATKINS LEIGH sat at his right, I on his left; both at the same instant, in suppressed voice, pronounced the word "unstrung." The double prompting confused him—he drew himself up, and with stronger emphasis made the word "unhung." He stood with a pleasant and unembarrassed countenance until the laugh, which had become general, subsided, and then, with a gentle shake of his head and a long drawing out of the first word, said: "A-h! murder will out." I almost imagined he had slipped on purpose to show his adroitness in recovering. But his wit was sometimes displayed in a less kindly spirit. All will remember Mr. BUCHANAN's disingenuous letter on the subject of "Bargain and Corruption." Mr. CLAY never forgot, never forgave it, and never failed to take occasion—and, if none arose, to make occasion—to punish it. About 1834 or 1835, a matter of some interest was under discussion; a leading Whig or two had spoken, and two or three of the rank and file of the Democratic party, but no Democrat then prominent. WALKER, of Mississippi, was speaking. As he was drawing to a close, I observed that Mr. CLAY was paying unusual attention. The moment WALKER closed he sprang to his feet and spoke for five or ten minutes with great vehemence of manner, saying nothing but simply vaporing. He boasted that the noble Whigs came out on every question that arose with promptness and decision, while the Democratic leaders put their rank and file forward to skirmish while they lay by and waited and watched the popular indications. "Come out," said he, "come out like men and define your position. Let us hear from you. I call for the leaders of the party. Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. BUCHANAN sat near each other on a line with Mr. CLAY, who obviously directed his remarks to one or both of them. Mr. WRIGHT looked up for a moment, picked with his finger the hair behind his ear, and turned to his writing. Mr. BUCHANAN looked and listened, and when Mr. CLAY took his seat rose and replied with high indignation—was surprised at the gentleman from Kentucky. "He knows well, and the Senate can bear me witness, that I am prompt and direct in expressing my opinion on subjects as they arise, but I choose to take my own time and consult my own conscience. The gentleman from Kentucky need not expect to force me into this discussion, or any other, till I choose to engage in it."

Mr. CLAY, in the blandest manner, assured the gentleman from Pennsylvania that he had no reference whatever to him. "Far from it," said he, and with mighty emphasis, "I called for the leaders of the party." Mr. BUCHANAN appealed to the Senate—the gentleman from Kentucky fixed his eyes upon him and addressed his remarks to him throughout. Mr. CLAY, in his softest and most conciliatory tone and phrase, said he could well conceive how the gentleman from Pennsylvania had fallen into the error. "I often," said he "suppose that gentleman is looking at me when in fact he looks quite another way." (Mr. BUCHANAN has a cast of the eye.) I said to Mr. CLAY when he took his seat, "Your first blow was cruel, but magnificent; the last, savage warfare—tomahawking."

"Ah, d—n him," said Mr. CLAY, "he writes letters."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. WEBSTER's speech in reply to HAYNE exhibits the mental photograph of the man most perfectly. It was delivered just before I knew him, but after I became familiar with his manner. I could see him in every part of it as perfectly as if I had been actually present. I thought, and still think, it the brightest effort of parliamentary or forensic eloquence found in our literature—superior to DEMOSTHENES' plea for the crown, CICERO against VERRES, or FOX on the Westminster election.

He was perfectly familiar with the British classics from SPENSER to SHERIDAN inclusive, and with the Latin of the Augustine age; but he knew little of Latin prosody. I sat immediately behind him in the Senate. One day Mr. FORSYTHE was declaiming on that never-ending theme, the tariff, when Mr. WEBSTER wrote on a piece of paper and handed back to me a Latin line, saying: "I have a mind to quote this on FORSYTHE." It struck me as wrong; but knowing less, perhaps, of prosody than himself, I could not tell why. I replied: "It is nearly VIRGIL, but I think not quite." He said: "We will soon see," and beckoned to him Mr. EVERETT, who was leaning against a column near the President's seat. Mr. WEBSTER handed to him the paper and said: "Is this VIRGIL?" He took up a pen, struck out a word of one syllable, interlined the same word in another place, and handed it back, saying: "Now it is." The line was from the fourth book of the *Æneid*:

> "Ex oriam aliquis nostris, ex ossibus ultor."

He had misplaced the "ex."

One of his quotations I thought unsurpassed for force and brevity. He was discussing General JACKSON's proposition to reject all bank depositories and take charge of the public funds himself. It was the age of banks, though banks sometimes broke. It was the age of steamboats, though steamboats sometimes blew up. But what community or people would go back to private depository—who that go upon seas and rivers would reject the steamboats and adopt the old scow? This was the general course of thought. I cannot recall his language. He then referred, as the representative boat and boatman, we were about to imitate, to the ancient ferryman Charon and his outfit, "*Ipse ratem conto subigit.*" It did not, however, make an impression according to its merit.

I was in New-York City with him. I do not remember the year, but it was while he was a widower. On one of our rides he told me a pleasant story of a gentleman a little past the middle term of life who asked in marriage a blooming girl just touching womanhood. The point of the story was answered by the father refusing the request. I had heard it told of WEBSTER himself, and I replied in part of a line of HORACE which I chanced to remember: "*De te fabula narratur.*"

He made the line complete by adding the first words in a tone of interrogation, "*Mutato nomine?*" "No!" I said, "with your own proper name." He received it very pleasantly, and I thought the personal application the true one.

We dined with Chancellor KENT and his fine Yankee wife, fit representative of the Roman matron, if that were indeed praise beyond what she in fact was. I think it was in the fiftieth year of their marriage. Chancellor JONES and Judge KENT the younger made up the party. The Winter previous, in discussing Post Office hands, I referred to what occurred in a former session, not a member but "a looker-on here in Vienna!" The quotation was hackneyed "past all cess, but always quoted wrong"—Venice. Young KENT said it had been a good deal discussed in their social circles; he was confident I had it right, but could not find it. Mr. WEBSTER instantly replied, "*Measure for Measure*, in the fifth act," and gave a few lines of the context. The old Chancellor sprang to his feet, and ran across the room like a pleased boy, delighted with WEBSTER's readings. The play is seldom or never represented on the stage, and therefore little known in fashionable circles.

The last time I met him, before some difference as to national policy cast a shade of unkindness between us, was in the Supreme Court. I was there attending my causes, he in the Senate, but waiting the coming on of some very important case. I met him every morning about 11 o'clock for nearly a month. The Senate sat at 12 o'clock, and we walked behind the Judges' seats, and were social. One day I was detained at home. Next morning we met at the usual hour, and as we shook hands he said: "One morn I missed him." This was kindly and handsome; and when I read that on his death-bed he asked for "Gray's Elegy," the scene flashed upon my memory with a force that almost unmanned me. How often, morning, noon and evening, have I since missed him!

GENERAL TAYLOR.

Justice to the memory of General TAYLOR requires that I mention one act of his which belongs to history, but which is buried so deep under the rubbish of departmental reports that it will probably never see the light.

The last night of the Presidency of Mr. POLK he issued an order to his Military Commandant at New-Mexico to surrender the country to Texas whenever the authorities of that State should demand it. This was discovered by one of the members of General TAYLOR's Cabinet some time in the latter part of the Summer, and his attention called to it at a Cabinet meeting. He turned to CRAWFORD, Secretary of War, and said, "Revoke the order at once, and direct the Commandant to defend the country and people against all who may attack or assert dominion over them whether Navajoes or Texans, until Congress or the Supreme Court shall order otherwise."

The order was at once made, and I suppose made known to the Southern leaders by Mr. CRAWFORD.

They—TOOMBS, STEPHENS and others—endeavored to induce General TAYLOR to recall his order and restore POLK's. This he peremptorily refused. They inquired of him what he would do if Texas sent an armed force to take possession. He said he would defend it with all the means in his power. TOOMBS, in telling this to one of his friends, who reported it to me, said: "The worst of it is, he will do it!" And they immediately arrayed themselves with the opposition.

T. EWING.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1864.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

A Safe in the United States Arsenal in Philadelphia Robbed of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 2.

A robbery, which, up to midnight last night, was still wrapped in mystery, occurred at the United States Arenal on Friday evening last. The safe in the Paymaster's office was entered and robbed of $25,000 in greenbacks, and, strange to relate, the thief or thieves left behind two packages containing $10,000 each. The facts in reference to the robbery are these: A Government sale took place at the Arsenal on Thursday, and a considerable sum of money was realized by the same. In addition to the ready cash, several checks were received in payment for the goods purchased. The acting Paymaster, Mr. COLLINS, proceeded to bank on Friday morning, and had the checks, to the amount of $24,000, cashed. This sum he deposited with the United States Assistant Treasurer, and then hurried back to the Arsenal for the purpose of obtaining the $45,000 which he had left in the safe previous to going to bank. His intention was to deposit that amount in the afternoon. On reaching the arsenal he found he was too late to return to the Treasury Office, and consulting Captain GILL, Assistant Quartermaster, in command of the arsenal, he was directed to keep the money in the safe over night. Previous to leaving the office, Mr. COLLINS was particular in seeing that everything was right. The safe was locked as usual, and the guard instructed to keep a sharp watch.

The Captain did not entertain the least fear of a robbery, knowing that a guard was on duty all around the buildings throughout the night. Mr. COLLINS, on visiting his office on Saturday morning, opened the safe for the purpose of removing the money to the United States Treasury, and was surprised to see the evidence that some one had been there before him. Out of the $45,000 only $20,000 was remaining. This information was conveyed to Captain GILL, who sent a messenger to inform Mayor FOX of the robbery. The latter detailed Detective FRANKLIN and a posse of men to make an investigation, which, as previously stated, has not developed anything. Yesterday His Honor assisted the officers in their labors, and a number of persons employed in and around the Arsenal were examined in reference to the theft.

The safe had not been blown nor pried open; in fact, there was no outward evidence whatever that it had been tampered with. The conclusion arrived at was that it had been entered by means of a key made from the original. The watchman on duty near the office—a son of Captain GILL—was questioned, but he denied seeing or hearing any one near the place during the night. The guards all around the building were examined, with a like result. The stolen money was contained in seven envelopes and then wrapped up in one large piece of yellow paper. This package was tied with a string to two smaller packages containing the $20,000, which were left by the thief or thieves undisturbed. Several of the residents within the inclosure and clerks have been placed under Police surveillance, only to be released when the mystery is solved.

As there is no actual proof against them, it has not been deemed proper to lock them up, although the officers who are working up the case are very strongly impressed with the belief that they will ferret out the mystery appertaining to the affair in a short time. They have been working with the most commendable perseverance and zeal since the discovery of the event, which is one of the most peculiarly startling character since that of the robbery at Twelfth and Chestnut streets.

HILDEBRAND, THE OUTLAW.

How and Why He Escapes Justice—An Interesting Exposure of Civil Law in Missouri—Resolute Action of the Authorities.

From the Chicago Republican, July 31.

We make the following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman residing at Farmington, Mo., to his friends in this city:

* * "Father also kindly sent me two papers, from one of which I learn that the rascal HILDEBRAND has attained a wide notoriety. He did a great deal of lawless mischief during the war; but if he had wanted to clear out at the close of hostilities, his case would not have been regarded among the multitude of offenders. But he determined upon living in this county, though several bills of indictment were found against him. Whether the Sheriff made any effort to execute the process of the Court, I cannot say; he made no attempt that people talk about publicly. What is the cause of this laudable coolness? I used to think that the Sheriff had a view to reëlection, and thought that HILDEBRAND's friends were worth conciliating; but now a darker suspicion is intimated. The brother of the Sheriff, who is Assessor of the county, is publicly accused of harboring and abetting the bushwhacker. It is commonly remarked by rebels and by Union men that HILDEBRAND has a great many friends, and that they will go to extremities on his behalf. Governor McCLURG came to Farmington last Saturday, stayed over Sunday, and made a speech on Monday. The man who told me about it is a warm personal friend of McCLURG, and I take his assertion that the Governor's speech was conciliatory in its effects, with some grains of allowance. But he did threaten to proclaim martial law and send 200 militia into the county if HILDEBRAND was not given up within a very short time. He did read part of a list of men whom he believed to be guilty of harboring HILDEBRAND, among others that of our Assessor, and remarked to them that civil law would not do much with them, but that they would find military law a very different affair. Our authorities have waked up, and a tax of one mill on the dollar has been levied, under the name of the 'County Military Fund,' for the purpose of prosecuting the search. As the assessed value of property in the county is close upon $2,000,000, the tax will yield nearly $2,000. There is to be a meeting at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of concerting suitable measures. I believe the men in each township are to form a temporary organization, liable to be called upon in cases of emergency."

Senator Hendricks' Reception in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 24.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, arrived in this city last evening by the Sacramento boat. Several members of the Democratic State Central Committee, the Democratic County Committee and prominent political friends were at the wharf to welcome him. The boat did not arrive until 12 o'clock, two hours behind time, as the Central Pacific cars were one hour late at Sacramento, and the boat had to run against wind and tide in the bay. On his arrival, he was escorted to his headquarters at the Cosmopolitan, where a large crowd had gathered, anticipating his arrival. At 1 o'clock, CHRIS. ALPER's band serenaded the Senator, when, in company with Senator CASSERLY, he appeared on the balcony. The Senator was introduced to the crowd by CASSERLY, who welcomed him to the State. Cheers were given for Senator HENDRICKS, who came forward, and, in a few words, thanked them for the warm welcome extended to him—as warm as unexpected. He alluded to the brilliant future of California and San Francisco, as the great centre of Asiatic commerce, which would roll in in golden tides. He would make no political speech, and thanking them again for their kind reception, he retired, amid cheers for HENDRICKS, CASSERLY and COFFROTH.

The Tailors' Strike.

The Committee of the tailors were in session yesterday, but the main thing done was to send a committee around among the clothing manufacturers who employ hands but work for wholesale houses to get them to join in the strike by demanding the same increase of rates for their work that the journeymen tailors are demanding. No new clothing firms were visited by the Committee, and no other firms, beyond the four already mentioned, have as yet agreed to the increased wages. To-day the strikers intend to return all the work they have in hand to their employers in its present unfinished condition.

The condition of some of the journeymen tailors and their families is stated to be pitiful, owing to the poor rate of wages heretofore paid. Two women, wives of journeymen tailors, were among those standing guard yesterday over the shops on behalf of the strikers.

NEW RAILROAD COMBINATIONS.

A Fourth Great Rival Line to the West—Projected Improvements at Jersey City—Five Millions to be Expended on a New Terminus.

The recent opening of a cheap through freight line, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, is among the first movements made by that Company with its associates to compete, on any considerable and effective scale, with the existing through lines to the West. The united companies of New-Jersey propose also to offer a spirited competition to the Erie, the Hudson River and the New-Jersey Central Railroad Companies for the carrying of passengers from all points south and west of Cleveland. Among the means by which they expect to compete successfully for both freight and passengers, is the new terminus which they are about to construct in Jersey City, with a new track leading direct from the Bergen Cut through the northerly part of the city to the site selected. This spot, Harsimus Cove, now covered with shallow water, and used as a harbor for rafts, canal-boats and vessels of small capacity, will be the scene of the extensive operations that are soon to be commenced by the companies, and these undertakings, when completed, will result in a stupendous work, a centre of trade, compared to which, in the extent of its capacities and of its business, there will be few in the vicinity of New-York that can be named in comparison.

The tendency to consolidate separate links of railroad into long chains has within a few years past aroused the New-Jersey companies to a sense of the danger of having other roads take from them their share of the traffic converging to New-York. An agreement was accordingly made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by which passengers and freight may be transported from the West by a route so direct as to present advantages to travelers and shippers, equal to those offered by the lines which have hitherto monopolized the trade. The first result of the agreement with the Pennsylvania Road was the construction of the "Connecting Railway," at a cost of over $2,000,000, at Philadelphia, by which travelers now pass to Washington without change. Other advantages to the road have followed and are expected to follow. The arrangements for shipment of freight without breaking bulk have been completed, and a large share of the passenger traffic from Cincinnati and other points in its latitude has been obtained.

It is to make room for this increasing business that the new terminus in Jersey City is to be erected. The Company purchased for this terminus seventy acres of land below high water, lying on the shore front between South Second and South Seventh streets. The property fronts 1,300 feet on the Hudson River, and extends inland from the bulk head about 2,500 feet. Besides the purchased site, the right of extending piers 500 feet into the river was also secured.

The lands were purchased from the State. The sale by the Legislature excited a great deal of public comment, and the question whether the State possessed the right to dispose of the property, and whether it does possess any proprietorship of lands under water, is still the vexed question of New-Jersey politics. The Courts of the State decided, several years ago, that the lands below high-water marks belonged to the State; but it was generally understood that this was a mere theoretic ownership really in trust for the public and the owner of the adjacent shore. Consistently with this understanding, the Legislature in 1851 passed an act by which the riparian owner could, after passing through certain formalities, reclaim the land under water without any payment for the right, and that the title of the reclaimed land should then vest in him. Recently the Legislature has acted upon the theory that the beneficial interest in such lands is in the State, and under the enforcement of this claim the State sold the lands in the cove. The price paid by the companies was $500,000.

In preparing the cove property for use it is proposed to construct three basins or ship canals from the deep water to the shore. The south basin, 250 feet from the middle of South Seventh-street, will be 180 feet wide, extending inland 1,200 feet. The middle basin will be 300 feet from the south basin, and will be 180 feet in width, extending inland 1,500 feet. The north basin will be distant 300 feet from the middle one. It will be 140 feet wide, and will extend 1,900 feet inland.

The spaces between the basins will be filled up and used for storehouses. These will be built in ranges 100 feet wide along the sides of the basins, 75 feet from the face. The stores will be each 100 feet square, the lower floors being kept open from end to end of each range for carts, and for inspecting, weighing and handling goods. The floors above are to be used for storing. That portion of the property next to South Seventh-street will be occupied by an immense passenger depot, the plans for the building of which have not been completed.

Piers 200 feet wide and 500 feet long will be constructed opposite the solid blocks, between the basins and running out into the river. Railroad tracks will be run out over the entire length, broad platforms for the transhipment of freight will be provided, and the whole will be covered by substantial frame buildings. Cars containing property for transporters who have warehouses in New-York will be ferried across the river to any point desired and there unloaded.

The site of these proposed buildings is a long distance north of the present terminus of the railroad. It will be connected with the present line by an elevated railway constructed over the streets from the cove to the Bergen cut. The road will be 1⅛ miles in length, and will leave the present track at the Summit-street iron bridge in Hudson City. The first quarter of a mile will be a rock-cut through the eastern part of the Bergen Ridge. Over the remaining distance the track will be carried on a brick arched viaduct twenty-seven feet wide, parallel to and fifty feet south of South Third-street. A double track road will be laid, and the viaduct is so constructed that it can be easily widened at any time so as to admit more tracks.

The cost of these improvements, which have already been commenced, will be $5,000,000. In addition to the $500,000 paid to the State for the lands under water, the companies have paid $450,000 to the owners of property fronting on the cove. The cost of the right of way and the property purchased for the branch road through the City has been $650,000. The railroad will cost $850,000; the wharfing and filling at the cove will cost $1,500,000; the piers, the warehouses, the engine shops and the new passenger depot will, it is calculated, cost over $2,000,000.

The corporation that undertakes this enormous expenditure, and that hopes to reap in the end a commensurate profit, is composed of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. They are called the "United Companies," and have besides the officers of each individual company, a general President, Mr. ASHBEL WELCH, a Vice-President and a Secretary. The Board of Directors is composed of the officers and directors of each company. The profits of each road are placed in a common fund, and are equally divided among the four partners to the Association. The companies own or control 456 miles of railroad, and 65 miles of canal, and hold property that cost altogether $31,000,000.

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENT TROUBLES.

Work on the Gowanus Canal Ordered to be Stopped—The Gold-street Railroad Still Unlaid.

The case of the Brooklyn Improvement Company against the City of Brooklyn came up before Judge TAPPEN, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, on a motion by Mr. ROBERT M. BENEDICT, counsel for the Mayor and Street Commissioner, to dissolve the injunction restraining the city authorities from interfering with the cutting of Third-avenue, near Fourth-street, for the purpose of constructing a branch of the Gowanus Canal.

Mr. DEWITT, the Corporation Counsel, disputed Mr. BENEDICT's right to appear in the case, but Mayor KALBFLEISCH promptly assured the Court that in the present case he (the counsel) did not represent the city, and that Mr. BENEDICT had been retained by himself and Street Commissioner FUREY, and respectfully asked the Court to hear him in the case.

The Court decided to hear Mr. BENEDICT, who read a number of affidavits from property owners in South Brooklyn. He argued that the whole case resolved itself into the simple question as to whether a corporation in the City of Brooklyn could, without a shadow of law, commit a trespass, and by misrepresentation or otherwise, procure an order of the Court by which they might protect themselves in violation of the law.

General PRATT, for the Brooklyn Improvement Company, took the ground

First, That the Improvement Company have a legislative right to cut through the avenue.

Second, That the work is one of public benefit and ought to be sustained.

Third, That the work is desired by nearly all the residents of the locality where it is being prosecuted.

Fourth, That the only proper parties to object to the work are the Board of Water Commissioners, and it is in their discretion whether to build a sewer through the avenue or not.

The Corporation Counsel said that if the work was done as proposed, so as not to interfere with the public travel or public convenience, while a great public benefit was being conferred by the corporation, he could not see that the City had any right to interfere in the matter, and he would make no opposition to it unless ordered by the Common Council. The Court then issued the following order:

"The motion for a permanent injunction coming on to be heard, and counsel being heard for the respective parties, it is ordered that until the decision of this motion the plaintiffs shall cease any work on Third-avenue, and that the temporary injunction be so far modified as to allow the Street Commissioner to act in regard to said Third-avenue within the scope of his authority."

The immediate result of the foregoing order was the cessation of work on the Third-avenue gap.

Meantime a remonstrance against the cutting and bridging of Third-avenue has been signed by all the property owners but one on the line of the avenue.

An application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday on behalf of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad, to have the injunction restraining the Company from laying their tracks on Gold-street. Counsel argued that the proper parties to obtain the injunction were not before the Court; that the application was defective; that the complaining parties had a proper remedy in law, and that it was not a case calling for the jurisdiction of the Court. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

THE CHESS PRIZES.

Close of the Chess Tournament at the Europa Chess Rooms—Captain McKenzie the Winner.

This contest for chess honours has, after a duration of more than three months, at last come to a close. The final game was played yesterday between Messrs. DELMAR and WERNICH to decide to which should be awarded the fifth prize, the loser to receive the sixth. After playing one game which was drawn, a second had to be contended for, which was finally won by Mr. DELMAR.

The first prize was awarded to Captain G. H. MCKENZIE; the second to Mr. J. MASON; the third to the Baron VON FRANKENBERG; the fourth to Mr. F. E. BRENZINGER; the fifth to Mr. E. DELMAR, and the sixth to Major WERNICH.

This having been a "handicap tournament," usually understood to mean that where any disparity of force is known or supposed to exist, an advantage must be given by the stronger to the weaker player, it was not to be expected that the best player would obtain the first honor. For instance, the gentleman who was fortunate enough to receive the third prize, received the odds of pawn and move from all the acknowledged strong players, and in two instances pawn and two moves, and in his contests with inferior players gave pawn and move where others gave a knight or even a rook. He therefore can lay no claim to be considered in the first rank. Mr. C. H. STANLEY, who gained no prize, gave very liberal odds to the various competitors. Although in the foremost rank of chess players, it is admitted that he cannot be handicapped as heavily as either Messrs. MCKENZIE, MASON and DELMAR. The same remarks apply to Mr. F. PERRIN who held his own successfully against almost all the first-rate players, but was not equally successful against those to whom he had to give large odds. The two last-named players stood seventh and eighth on the list. Of Mr. MERIAN it must be said that had he taken part in the tournament at an earlier stage of the proceedings, he might have obtained a prize, but he could not play the requisite number of games to entitle him to one before the close of the tournament.

Respecting the play during the whole course of the proceedings, it may be said that everything passed off harmoniously, not a single instance occurring in which a difficulty arose even about such minor matters as the touching of a piece and not moving it. Every participant in this contest seemed to understand thoroughly, and to be guided scrupulously by, the laws which govern chess. This is highly creditable to all concerned, considering that upward of five hundred games were played.

Comparing Mr. E. DELMAR's success in a former tournament in which he obtained the first honors and his position of fifth prize-bearer in this one, we conclude that players are not equally disposed, and that health and surrounding influences make or mar a man's success. Subjoined is the number of games lost and won by the recipients of prizes and the amount received by each:

	Lost.	Won.	Prize.
G. H. McKensie	6	44	$38 00
J. Mason	9	47	29 00
Von Frankenberg	9	31	19 00
F. Brenzinger	10	30	14 00
E. Delmar	15	40	10 50
Wernick	16	39	5 50

A Thief Nicely Caught.

Detective JOSEPH EUSTACE, of the Central Office, came back to town on Saturday morning from an extended business tour through the West, and found that his wife and family had closed the house and gone into the country. Mr. EUSTACE accordingly repaired to the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. ARTHUR SCANLAN, in Fifty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue, where he obtained breakfast, and soon after entered the bath-room. While engaged there in refreshing himself after the fatigues of travel, the servant-girl called him and informed him that a strange man had just called for Mr. SCANLAN's best suit of clothes. Naturally suspecting something, Mr. EUSTACE hastily dressed himself and met the supposed messenger, who wore an apron and check sleeves, like a butcher. The man stated that Mr. SCANLAN desired to attend a funeral, and had sent him for the proper suit of clothes. The detective cross-questioned him, and succeeded in making the fellow confess that his errand was for the purpose of obtaining possession of plunder. He gave the name of JAMES SMITH, and said he was out of work, else he would not have made the attempt. He was taken into custody, and, on being arraigned before Justice KELLY at the Tombs, was held for examination.

Forgery and Robbery—How an Adroit Thief Obtained Diamond Rings.

Yesterday morning a young man of respectable appearance and plausible address entered the store of ISAAC HERMANN, a diamond broker at No. 19 East Fifteenth-street, and presented an order, purporting to be from BROWNE & SPAULDING, corner of Broadway and Prince-street, requesting Mr. HERMANN to send them at once by the bearer a cluster diamond ring of a style particularly mentioned. Upon reading the order Mr. HERMANN said that he was not certain as to the article wanted, and he would, therefore, send two rings and his clerk would accompany the messenger to bring back the one not wanted. The young man was entirely satisfied with this arrangement, and having received from Mr. HERMANN two diamond rings, valued at $1,000, left the store, accompanied by the clerk. The pair entered a Broadway car, but had gone but a short distance when the young man suddenly darted from the car, and before the astonished clerk could recover from his surprise, the young man with the diamond ring had been lost in the crowded street. The clerk returned to Mr. HERMANN's with his tale of loss, and that gentleman rushed off with it to the Central Police Office. Detectives were put upon the case immediately, but as no detailed description of the person of the daring marauder could be given, there is little chance hi his capture.

Extensive Burglary in Reade-street.

Sometime during Saturday night the premises, No. 88 Reade-street, were entered by burglars, who must have had abundant leisure for their operations and must have been singularly free from molestation by the Police, as they thoroughly ransacked the entire building and finally made their exit without being observed, although very heavily loaded with spoils. SIEGMUND BERNHARD declares that hr lost kid gloves valued at $4,000. BERNARD STURMAN says that ready-made clothing worth $1,200 was carried away from his premises, while ABRAM WOLFF has missed only three pieces of farmer's satin, valued at $125. The case was placed in the hands of the detectives, but as yet no clue to the burglars has been obtained.

Brooklyn Navy-Yard Activity.

Considerable activity has been displayed lately at the Navy-yard in Brooklyn, and though nothing official and little unofficial was to be definitely obtained in regard to the preparations going on and the movement intended, surmises led to the belief that an additional force of vessels was to be added to our fleet in the West Indies. The activity noticed was first observed shortly after the arrival of the news of the execution of the two American citizens about a month ago, and it was believed that a demand for reparation was to be made. It appears, however, that the movements observable are of vessels actively engaged in preventing violations of the Neutrality laws of the United States.

Youthful Emigrants for the West.

A company of thirty-one boys and girls left this City for Illinois, yesterday. They are sent thither by the New-York Juvenile Asylum. Good homes are provided for them among farmers. Every month or two children are sent from the Asylum to Illinois, the Legislature of that State having passed an act legalizing the indentures of the Asylum. The children are indentured until they are of age. The institution has two agents who receive them in Chicago, and procure homes for them. The boys receive $200 when they are of age and the girls $50, and each of the children receives two new suits of clothes when the terms of the indentures expire. This is stipulated in the indenture.

The Hudson River Fatal Accident—Action of the Coroner.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN over the remains of EDWARD LEFERE, the French Canadian, who was run over on Saturday by a Hudson River Railroad train. JOHN DORAN, of Manhattanville, a flagman on the line, stationed at the upper end of the cut at Fort Washington, testified in substance that as the through freight train passed him at 7 A. M., the Albany Express train going up passed also at the same moment. As the freight train passed he noticed two men coming through the cut, and hearing the Express train coming, he signalled to the men to lie close to the rocks on the side. One of the men obeyed him, but the other one failed to move off the track, so he was struck by the locomotive and dashed against the rocks. The other man was in some way caught by the cow-catcher and carried a distance of two hundred yards, when his feet caught the rail, his body dragged under the wheels, and he was instantly killed. This man was named LEFERE. The other man was taken on board the train and properly cared for. The case was at this point further adjourned in order that additional evidence might be procured.

Fatal Accident on Ship Board.

JOHN KELLY, a laborer employed by the Nicholson Wooden Pavement Company, on board their boat at the foot of East Fourteenth-street, where the wooden blocks for their use are manufactured, met his death in a most singular manner yesterday morning. It appears that while KELLY was working near one of the circular saws, and taking away each block as it fell, a large one was caught by the revolving saw, and thrown out with great violence, striking the deceased on the head, causing a compound fracture of the skull. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest over the remains, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Death from Incautious Use of Kerosene Oil.

An inquest was concluded yesterday by Coroner KEENAN on the remains of Mrs. CAROLINE HERFTERHEITE, a native of Germany, aged 22, who died from the effects of burns received on Friday, at her residence, No. 264 West Houston-street. The evidence adduced was to the effect that the deceased had endeavored to revive a fire by pouring kerosene oil upon it from a can, when an explosion occurred, and the woman's dress was set on fire. The jury, in their verdict of accidental death, took occasion to recommend that the authorities take measures to investigate the quality of kerosene oil sold in this City for domestic use.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

The call of the First Monday Calendar will be commenced to-day.

MARINE COURT.

Calendar called at 10 A. M. by Alker, J.

Nos.
— —Smith vs. Manhattan Hoisting Mach. Co.
— —Goodale vs. Smith.
— —Flaurand vs. Gordon.
— —Moore vs. Reinhardt.
— —Gallagher vs. Thompson.
3142—Terry vs. Lisk.
3330—Beiser vs. Wagner.
3322—Cropsey vs. Turner.
3375—Ferguson vs. Anderson.

Nos.
3377—Henry vs. Le Barron.
3408—Carpenter vs. Devine.
3410—Solomon vs. Gentil.
3418—Heerbrandt vs. Javor.
3422—Smith vs. Hillyer.
3424—Young vs. Fiedler.
3425—Lonette vs. Lawretts.
3426—Dallimore vs. Hopps.
3427—Turner vs. Osborn.

CORT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. J. K. Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—People vs. Joseph Meiser; burglary.
2—People vs. Thomas Carrol and Charles Wilson; burglary.
3—People vs. Chalden Smith; burglary.
4—People vs. Michael Morrow; burglary.
5—People vs. Geo. Thompson; burglary.
6—People vs. James Gallagher; robbery.
7—People vs. Charles Thompson; obtaining goods under false pretences.
8—People vs. Philip Rummel; felonious assault and battery.
9—People vs. William Duffy; felonious assault and battery.
10—People vs. Elizabeth Bigbey; felonious assault and battery.
11—People vs. Margaret Mooney; felonious assault and battery.
12—People vs. John Wallace and James Murphy; felonious assault and battery.
13—People vs. Cora Lee and Frederick Sims; felonious assault and battery.

Nos.
14—People vs. Lizzie Sinclair; felonious assault and battery.
15—People vs. William Lee; felonious assault and battery.
16—People vs. John Casper Deffner; grand larceny.
17—People vs. Thomas McDonnell; grand larceny.
18—People vs. Jno. Holmes, Wm. H. Lawrence and Wm. Kissam; felonious assault and battery.
19—People vs. Robert Roberts; felonious assault and battery.
20—People vs. John Mullaney; felonious assault and battery.
21—People vs. Same; felonious assault and battery.
22—People vs. Wm. Morrissey; robbery.
23—People vs. Benedict Wellds; rape.
24—People vs. Jas. Watson and Gottlieb Englis; forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 2.

By Judge Cardozo.

Porter vs. Moore et al.; referred back to referee.

Rose vs. Rose; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Richardson vs. Merritt; motion for attachment denied without costs.

Wilbour vs. Biddle; see memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the Petition of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; order granted.

Hobbs vs. Losee; order settled.

Fowler et al. vs. Lowenstein; memoranda for counsel.

Blisch et al. vs. Kellar et al.; motion denied.

McQuade vs. Isaacs; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

Quidort vs. Arnault; default opened and motion to strike out answer is granted.

Peters vs. Peters; order granted.

Lenihan vs. McKinley; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Brady.

Christy vs. Libby; motion granted conditionally.

Brockway vs. O'Brien; motion granted on payment of $10 costs already ordered herein.

Graf vs. Rosenburg; summons and complaint dismissed without costs.

Kister vs. Kister; motion denied, but with liberty in ten days to renew the motion on further proof and on payment of costs.

Purcell vs. Sewab; order so far modified as to make Sewab plaintiff herein.

Department of Survey and Inspection of Buildings vs. Eddy; I think it proper that the counsel for the plaintiff should be heard on this motion, and that it be made on notice or order to show cause.

Bliss vs. Coleman; under sections 19 and 21 of the Bankrupt law of 1867, I think the defendant entitled to judgment.

O'Gorman vs. Kamak; motion to be argued before Judge Barrett.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

THE VAN WINKLE CASE.

Another and more prolonged postponement was made yesterday in the case of A. W. Van Winkle, Ex-United States Weigher, who is charged with obtaining money from the Government by false pretences. The examination was adjourned until the 15th of September, with the consent of Assistant District-Attorney Jackson. The defendant is a brother of Senator Van Winkle, of West Virginia.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

Louis Oldenoutel, of No. 120 Greene-street, was arrested by officer Powers, of the Eighth Precinct, for having passed eight counterfeit twenty-five cent stamps on a peddler named John Flynn. He admitted to Assistant District-Attorney Purdy that he obtained the bogus currency from his employer with instructions to destroy it, and that he gave it to the peddler because he supposed the latter would be unable to detect them. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE WEIGHMASTERS' FRAUDS.

The examination of General Thomas W. Egan and Percy B. Spear, the two United States Weighers who are charged with having committed several offences against the Government by Special Agent Jayne, was adjourned till to-day at 1 o'clock. Assistant District-Attorney Jackson demanded bail for Egan in the sum of $5,000, which was given by Ex-United States District-Attorney Courtney. It is claimed that the testimony against Spear will show that he publicly declared that he intended to go into the Custom-house to make money.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—AUG. 2.

Before Judge G. G. Barnard.

MORE INDICTMENTS FOUND BY THE GRAND JURY.

This Court was convened, pursuant to adjournment, at 11 A. M. The Grand Jury came in with a batch of indictments, none of them, however, of any particular importance. They consisted principally of charges of larceny, burglary, felonious assaults, and the minor degrees of arson. There being no further business before the Court, it was adjourned to Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Judge BARNARD will hold this Court during the present week. He will also hold the Supreme Court Chambers during the month. The calendar will be called at 12 o'clock M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The August Term commenced yesterday with a calendar of twenty-nine cases. It embraces a variety of offences, classified as follows: Robbery, 3; burglary 4; grand larceny, 12; indecent assault, 1; larceny from the person, otherwise picking pockets, 4; obtaining money by false pretences, 1; felonious assault and battery, 2; forgery, 2. A large number of sentences were imposed, ranging from six months in the Penitentiary to ten years in State Prison. The Court is likely to adjourn on Thursday.

A FEROCIOUS NEGRESS.

Eliza Willis, a negress of vindictive disposition and huge proportions, was charged with having attempted to kill Policeman Michael F. Powers, of the Eighth Precinct, on whom she made an attack with a razor in Wooster-street late at night, endeavoring to cut his throat because he had censured her for having acted in a disorderly manner. Several officers were required to take her to the Station-house. She pleaded guilty and was sentenced to State Prison for four years and six months.

RIGOROUS PUNISHMENT.

James Dixon and George Van Ness were sentenced to State Prison for ten years each for having feloniously entered the residence of Samuel W. Boyles, at No. 9 Vandam-street, and stolen a quantity of wearing apparel. They were captured by Policeman Charles Burns.

MINOR CASES.

George W. Ball was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years for having stolen $5 from John Gibb, of No. 412 Broadway. William Smith, who was caught in the act of picking the pocket of Annie E. Blanchard, of Brooklyn, while she was entering the gate of the Fulton Ferry-house, was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

James Burke pleaded guilty of stealing a gold watch and chain from Samuel Hinse, of Brooklyn, receiving a sentence of two years and six months.

Andrew Bower and Abraham Keppler, jointly arraigned for stealing a horse and wagon, the property of George Egle, of No. 10 Leonard-street, were sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Thomas Sullivan was found in possession of twelve pairs of pantaloons belonging to Francis W. Turner, of No. 127 South-street. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

James Rearden, guilty of forging the name of J. Lehman to an order on Rose & Co., of No. 29 Beekman-street, for six dozen moose skins, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and six months.

Patrick Gallagher, while out drinking with Patrick Maloy, of No. 551 East Eleventh-street, stole a gold watch and brass chain from the latter. He was sent to State Prison for two years.

Kate Feeney, a shoplifter, obtained six months in the Penitentiary for an offence committed at the store of S. P. Kehoe, at No. 253 Eighth-avenue.

Samuel Cusick was awarded one year in the Penitentiary for having stolen $10 worth of old iron from Sigismund Feuchtwanger, of No. 41 Catharine-street.

Mary Mulholland was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months on complaint of Otto Maier, who charged her with stealing a quantity of clothing and jewelry valued at $131.

Robert Forrest, a pickpocket, was sentenced to State Prison for four years and six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 2, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$24,000	U.S.6s,'81,C...	123⅜
30,000	do...	123⅜
112,500	U.S.5-20C.,'67.	122¼
160,000	do...	122⅞
200,000	do...b3	122⅞
10,000	U.S.5-20R.,'62.	123⅛
14,000	U.S.5-20 C.'62.	125⅛
25,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'64.	123⅛
5,000	U.S.5-20 C.'65.	123⅜
44,500	U.S.5-20 C.,'65, new...	122⅛
50,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'68.	122⅜
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C...	115
10,000	do...	115⅝
10,500	do...s3	115½
50,000	do...	115⅝
3,000	Ga. St. 6s...	91
2,000	N.Car. 6s,new.	52⅛
6,000	So. Car. St., n...	62½
5,000	N.Y. St. B.L.B.	109
1,000	Missouri 6s...	87⅜
2,000	Mich So.S.F.B.	98
20,000	Pac. 7s,Gu'd by State Mo...	91
1,000	T.&W.Equip.B	76¼
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	79
7,000	C.,R.I.&P.R.7s	94
5,000	Mor.&Es.1st M	99
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. Bds...	96
2,000	Mil.&St.P. 8s, 1st M ex int...	101
1,000	Mil.&St.P.1st	90⅛
4,000	M. & St. P. 1st, Iowa div...	87⅛
5,000	N.Y.&N.H. 6s Bds...	96½
10	Continental Bk...	100
10	Ocean B'k, ex div	101
25	Fourth Nat. Bk..	104⅛
11	do...	104¼
300	West. U. T...	38
400	do...	38⅛
100	do...	38⅜
100	Boston W. Power bet. call...	15
100	Pacific Mail...	84⅛

200	Wells-Far.Ex.b30	21⅛
100	do...	21
100	do...	20⅞
200	Amer. Mer.U.Ex	41⅜
1500	N. Y. Cen. R. ex div.	
100	do...	209¼
200	do...	209⅜
100	do...	209⅝
250	do...c	209⅝
200	do...c	209⅜
100	do...	210
100	do...b30	211
300	Hudson R...	187
100	do...	186⅜
4000	Reading R...	97
800	do...	97⅛
17	Mich. Central...	132¾
1200	Lake S. & M.So.	106
600	do...	106⅛
50	do...	106⅜
100	do...	106⅛
400	Cleve. & Pitts..	107½
15	Chi. & N. W...	84
1200	do...	84⅛
200	do...	84⅜
300	Chi. & N. W., Pf.	96⅜
300	do...	96⅜
2200	do...	97
500	do...	97
500	do...	97⅛
100	do...b30	97⅛
100	Chi. & R. I. R...	114⅛
200	do...	114⅜
500	do...	114⅝
30	do...	115
50	Mil. & St. P. R...	79
100	do...	79⅛
1200	do...	79⅜
700	do...	79⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89⅛
200	do...	89⅜
500	do...	89⅝
100	do...	89
300	Chic. & Alton...	168
250	New-Jer. C...	102
15	Col.,C.&I.C.R..	37
300	do...	36½
100	H. & St.J.R.Pf.	125
240	Dub. & S. C....	104⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000	U.S. 6s,'81,C...	124⅛
10,000	U.S.5-20R.,'62,s3	123⅝
4,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'62.	125⅛
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65. small...	123⅛
1,000	do...	123⅛
1,000	do...	123⅜
550	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65, new, small...	122
9,000	do...	122½
76,000	do...b3	122⅝
30,000	do...	122⅞

54,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C...	115⅝
90,000	do...	116
10,000	U.S. 5s,10-40 R, ex int...	112
30,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '65.	122¾
50,000	do...s3	122¾
17,500	do...	122⅝
10,000	do...b3	122¾
100,000	do...s3	122⅝
50,000	do...b3	122⅝
50,000	U.S. 6s., Cur...	111
30,000	do...	111⅛
15,000	do...b3	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn.S.6s.,ex. c	63⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s, n., s30.	56⅛
25,000	Va. St. 6s, x c..	58⅛
2,000	Va. St. 6s, new, bet. call...	62⅛
6,000	N.C. St. 6s...	58
2,000	Mo. State 6s...	87⅜
1,000	do...	87⅛
5,000	Ala. St. 8s, b...	93½
20	B'k of Comm'h...	112
200	Adams Express...	59⅛
50	do...	59
100	Quick. Mining Co.	16
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	41½
200	U. S. Ex...	69⅛
100	do...bet. call	69
200	Wells-Far. Ex.b.c	18⅜

200	Hud. R...	186¾
600	Reading...	97⅞
400	Lake S. & M.S...	106⅛
100	do...	106⅜
400	Chi. & N. W...	85⅛
800	do...	85⅜
700	do...	85⅞
100	Ill. Cen...	142
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	97⅜
200	Chi. & R. I...	114⅜
700	Mil. & St. P. R...	79⅜
700	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89⅛
100	N. J. C. R...	102½
100	Alt. & T. H...	33
100	Ohio & Miss. R...	32⅛
100	H. & St. Jos. R...	126⅛
100	C. C. & I. Cen. R.	36⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

10,000	Ga. St. 7s...	91½	200	Pacific Mail...	84⅛
10,000	N. C. St.6s. n...	52	100	Hudson R...	186⅜
10,000	Missouri 6s...	87⅜	400	Reading...	97⅜
10,000	Ala. St. 8s...	94	100	Chi. & N. W...	84⅞
10,000	do...b3	94	100	Rock Island...	114⅛

MONDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The following Comparative Summary of the PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, on the First of August (inst.) and the First of July, (ult.) will be found interesting for reference:

	July 1, 1869.	Aug. 1, 1869.
U. S. 5-20s, 6 ⅌ cents	$1,602,615,400	$1,602,616,100
Less in Sinking Fund	8,867,282	27,042,737
Total 5-20s outstanding	$1,593,748,118	$1,575,573,363
Six ⅌ cents, 1881	283,677,400	283,677,400
Five ⅌ cents, 10-40s	194,567,400	194,567,400
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total outstanding	$2,099,014,918	$2,080,840,163
Decrease Gold-bearing Debt		$18,174,755
	July 1, 1869.	Aug. 1, 1869.
Three ⅌ cent. L. T.	$52,120,000	$50,810,000
Navy Pen. Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total Currency int.	$66,120,000	$64,810,000
Greenbacks	$356,056,832	$356,056,832
Gold Notes	30,489,640	36,725,840
Fractional Currency	32,062,528	31,090,187
Past due Demands	5,063,383	4,790,056
Total free of interest	$423,672,383	$428,662,915
Total outstanding	$2,588,807,301	$2,574,313,078
Accrued Interest	47,447,311	33,718,523
Total Debt and Interest	$2,636,254,612	$2,608,031,601
Less in Treasury	147,300,531	126,513,265
	$2,488,954,081	$2,481,518,336
Decrease, net, of all Debt		$7,435,745

The Gold Account of the Treasury compares as follows with the previous Schedule:

	July 1, 1869.	Aug. 1, 1869.
Gold on hand	$110,203,313	$103,131,611
Gold Notes out	30,489,640	36,725,840
Belonging to Government	$79,713,673	$66,405,771

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced through the Assistant Treasurer in this City that he will purchase in the course of the month of August at least *Ten million of dollars* of United States 5-20s, and will sell at least *two million of dollars* in Gold in the same time, as follows:

SINKING FUND PURCHASES OF UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Wednesday, Aug. 4	$2,000,000
Wednesday, Aug. 11	2,000,000
Thursday, Aug. 12	1,000,000
Wednesday, Aug. 18	2,000,000
Wednesday, Aug. 25	2,000,000
Thursday, Aug. 26	1,000,000
Total	$10,000,000

The sales of Gold will be $1,000,000 on Thursday, Aug. 5, and $1,000,000 on Thursday, Aug. 19.

These announcements do not preclude the Secretary from larger sales of Gold should his Customs revenues and the market price for Gold at any time during the month seem to invite such sales as both opportune and profitable. Aside from this contingency, it seems quite certain that he has made a perfectly safe calculation upon his ordinary Currency balances, with the aid of the proceeds of only $2,000.000 Gold to pay for $10,000,000 of United States 5-20s, without the slightest inconvenience to the easy working of the Treasury. The fact that he has not announced larger purchases for August, which he might as well have done, so far as ability is concerned, is significant of his purpose to continue his extra Sinking Fund purchases through the succeeding months of September and October.

The Assistant Treasurer has publicly announced that all Bonds sold to the Government must be delivered the same or the following day, which is every way proper, and will relieve the Treasury Office of all suspicion of partiality in affording facilities to speculative sales to the Sinking Fund.

The Public Funds advanced this forenoon on the 5-20s of 1867 (the standard issue of the Gold-bearing Stocks) from 121¾ to 122⅞ ⅌ cent., falling off near the close of the day to 122⅝ ⅌ cent. There was a small advance in the 10-40 years 5 ⅌ cents, which sold up to 116 ⅌ cent., and to the 30 years Currency 6 ⅌ cents, which were in demand at 111@111⅛ ⅌ cent. to the latest hour. The coupon 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 sold up to 124⅛ ⅌ cent. The general list left off strong.

The Gold Room was comparatively dull to-day. The sales ranged 136⅛@⅜@½@¼@⅛@136 ⅌ cent. Speculation is rather weak, and the price was barely sustained to-day, because the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet announced any additional sales beyond $1,000,000 fortnightly, in August. The Foreign Exchanges were in good supply on the basis of 109⅞@110 for prime 60-days London, and there was no export demand for Gold Coin. Money in fair request at 6@7 ⅌ cent.; chiefly at 6 ⅌ cent. to the firms of large credit and Government or other first-class collateral.

In the Railway market there was a further considerable advance in both the Northwest Stocks, and a firmer feeling in Michigan Southern and the St. Paul Stocks. On the New-York Roads and Reading the variations from Saturday were not important. The general list at the close of the day was steady; the chief interest centering upon Northwest Common and Preferred, with a fair speculative movement in some other of the Western lines. In the Southern State Bonds the changes from Saturday were but slight. At 5:45 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. Gold weak:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	114¾	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	125	125⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	122¼	122⅝
American Gold Coin	136⅛	135¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	56¾	56¾
Virginia Bonds, old	59	58½
Missouri Bonds	87¾	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	51½	52
New-York Central	*109⅝	109⅝
Reading Railway	97½	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	114½	114¼
Northwest Common	83¼	85½
Northwest Preferred	96⅜	97
Michigan Southern	105⅞	106⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153¾	153½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107¾	107
Pacific Mail Company	84½	84⅜
St. Paul Preferred	88⅜	89
St. Paul Common	78¼	79⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜	32⅜
Hudson River	187¼	186¾
Harlem	161	161½

*Ex div.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	123⅜	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	122½
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	124⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	122⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	123⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	122⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	125⅛	10-40 reg	111
5-20 coup., 1864	123⅛	10-40 coup	116
5-20 coup., 1865	123⅜	6s Currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	South Car. 6s, n. bds.	62
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Missouri 6s	87⅝
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo. Iss.	89
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Louisiana 6s	70
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	63½
Ill. War Loan	99	California 7s	128
Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	98	Connecticut 6s	98
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., 1873	95	Rhode Island 6s	99
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	98	Alabama 5s	62
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	63⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	56¾	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	108½
Virginia 6s, ex coup	58½	N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	100½
Virginia 6s, new bds	61½	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73	103
Georgia 6s	84	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	103
Georgia 7s, new bds	91	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	98
North Carolina 6s	57½	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '76	96
North Car. 6s, n. bds	51⅝		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of the Repub.	117½
Manhattan	140	Irving	108
Merchants'	127	Metropolitan	136
Mechanics'	136	Nassau	105
America	140	Shoe and Leather	137½
City	200	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	109	Continental	99¾
North River	90	St. Nicholas	114
National	114	Commonwealth	112
Merchants' Exchange	117	Imp. and Traders'	131
Leather Manufact'rs	183	Park	165
Seventh Ward	112	Manuf's and Merchs.	100
State of New-York	112	Central National	110½
Commerce	123¾	Fourth National	104½
Ocean	98	Ninth National	112
American Exchange	114	Tenth National	101
Chatham	156		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Q. & Tol. 1st M. 1890	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est.	89	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s., sub.	89	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Morris & Essex 1st M	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'76	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	95½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	100	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	99½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	94½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82	N. Jersey Cen. n. b.	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	76	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100½
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	97½	Cleve. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	85
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. 69-72	131	Chc. & Alt. Income	92
Mich. C. new, 1M. 8s, '82	131½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Ohio & Miss. Con.	81
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	101
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1870	x115	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	91
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90½
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	77½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	90½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	x89½	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83
Consol'd 7 ⅌ ct. conv.	x91½	Col., Chic. & I. 2d M.	80
Del. L. & W., 1st M.	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	93½	Tol., Peoria & W., E. D.	83½
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	76½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	83
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	81	Cent. Pac. Bds.	97¼
Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888	87½		

The following is the revised form adopted by the Treasury Office in this City, for reporting its daily operations through the Press:

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869.

General balance Saturday		$96,621,589
Gold receipts	$362,336	
Gold payments	224,738	
Gold balance		77,520,282
Currency receipts	$896,461	
Currency payments	374,876	
Currency balance		15,521,815
General balance		*93,794,802
Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $309,000.		

*Varied by daily transfer accounts with the Department at Washington, in which the public here have no interest.

The change in the Executive of the Northwest Company, consequent on the decease of Mr. KEEP, will probably be made at a special meeting of the Board of Directors in this City on Wednesday next. There is little or no doubt that the new President will be selected from the Board as at present constituted, which affords all-sufficient practical ability for the management of the property. Our present belief, founded upon the talk of the Street to-day, is that General H. H. BAXTER will be made President, without competition from any of his colleagues of the Board, and certainly without any serious thought of bringing in a third party, like Mr. DANIEL DREW, as suggested by one or more of our contemporaries. We doubt whether Mr. DREW himself has ever thought of such an arrangement. The vacancy in the Board of Directors occasioned by the death of Mr. KEEP will also be filled on Wednesday, and appropriate resolutions passed to mark the respect of the Board for the memory and worth of their deceased colleague.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the
FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF $7,000,000,
of the above road.
OVER FOUR MILLIONS OF THE ISSUE HAVE BEEN SOLD TO INVESTORS IN GERMANY, AND TWO MILLIONS AND A QUARTER IN THIS COUNTRY.
THE ROAD RUNS FROM ST. LOUIS, 283 MILES, ACROSS THE STATE OF MISSOURI, TO THE KANSAS STATE LINE,
there connecting with roads extending over 400 miles further West.
The gross earnings of the road for the year ending Feb. 28, 1869, were... $3,077,890
Operating expenses... 1,959,652
Net earnings... $1,118,238
THE EARNINGS THIS YEAR SHOW A LARGE INCREASE.
THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE LOAN IS $420,000 IN GOLD.
THE GROSS EARNINGS PER MILE FOR THE PAST YEAR WERE ABOUT $11,000, AND ARE GAINING STEADILY.
THE ROAD IS FINISHED,
has no complications with other Pacific roads, and its earnings per mile are more than nearly any Western road.
THE BONDS ARE AS SAFE AS ANY IN THE MARKET.
Price 95 and accrued interest, in currency.
Coupons payable February and August.
Principal matures in 1888.
THE COUPONS ARE FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
which is paid by the Company.
The Bonds can be registered at the Bank of America.
For further particulars apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.
The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.
Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

FOR SALE.
200,000 ST. LOUIS 7 PER CENT. CITY ANTICIPATION BONDS,
Nine months to run from June 1, 1869, by
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 16 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 29 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	46	Cut Meats, pkgs	105
Beeswax, pkgs	5	Lard, pkgs	21
Cotton, bales	175	Lard, kegs	50
Eggs, bbls	477	Butter, pkgs	1,229
Flour, bbls	11,168	Cheese, boxes	2,275
Cornmeal, bbls	120	Tallow, pkgs	86
Wheat, bushels	13,910	Oil, Lard, bbls	102
Corn, bushels	5,650	Dried Fruit, pkgs	23
Malt, bushels	1,640	Copper, bbls	43
Oats, bushels	3,791	Whisky, bbls	466
Beans, bushels	135	Wool, bales	1,834
Hops, bales	208	Tobacco, hhds	175
Hides, No.	1,387	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	807
Leather, sides	15,827	Rice, pkgs	128
Petroleum, ref., bbls	583	Starch, boxes	716
Pork, bbls	46	Peanuts, bags	333

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Industry*, for Valparaiso and Callao—543,466 feet Lumber, 3,341 pieces Lumber, 15,174 feet Black Walnut, 1 case Saws, 1 case Machines, 1 case Files, 2 cases Forks, 231 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 100 cases Petroleum, 20 cases Tomato Catsup, 54 bbls. Glassware, 10 bbls. Rice, 10 bbls. Corn Meal, 2 bbls. Cocoa Dippers, 400 bbls. Pitch, 5,000 Staves, 91 cases Sewing Machines, 55 cases Bitters, 100 cases Lobsters and Oysters, 8 cases Condensed Milk, 6 dozen Washboards, 70 Arctic Freezers, 1 Carriage and Harness.

By the steamer *Virginia*, for Liverpool, (corrected cargo)—464 hhds. Tobacco, 52,509 bushels Wheat, 28 bales Cotton, 230 boxes Cheese, 506 boxes Bacon, 27 tierces Lard, 16 firkins Lard, 63 bales Hops, 80 cases Flavina, 13 pkgs. Merchandise, 40 cases Essential Oils.

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Glasgow—27,998 bushels Wheat, 3,244 bushels Corn, 105 tcs. Lard, 110 tcs. Tobacco, 87 hhds. Tobacco, 23 hhds. Tallow, 17 pkgs. Tallow, 275 bbls. Resin, 10 bales Hog Hair, 795 bbls. Flour, 3,437 boxes Cheese, 17 casks Beef, 18 tcs. Beef, 61 boxes Bacon, 51 bales Hops, 3,000 gross Staves, 68 cases Sewing Machines, 51 cases Clocks.

By the bark *J. A. Borland*, for Genoa—580 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, 100 tons Logwood.

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—1,511,435 lbs. Cheese, 279,590 lbs. Bacon, 362 bales Cotton, 7,922 lbs. Lard, 24,490 lbs. Hams, 123,329 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 26 bales Furs, 70 cases Condensed Milk, 62 cases Sewing Machines.

By the bark *Kong Soerre*, for Penarth Roads—22,988 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Johannes*, for Bremen—4,705 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Fortuna*, for Rostock—1,441 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Wm. Frothingham*, for Bremen—5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 213 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Orion*, for Stettin—1,993 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Mimer*, for Liverpool—13,986 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Gorilla*, for Liverpool—210 hhds. Tobacco, 304 bales Cotton, 2,148 lbs. Cotton Seed Cake, 1,968 bbls. Flour, 39 logs Black Walnut, 20 tons Fustic, 7,443 bushels Wheat, 371 bbls. Resin, 34 bales Rags, 32 tcs. Tobacco, 55,315 lb. Oil Cake, 30 blocks Copper, 13 hhds. Bark.

By the brig *Margaret Powrie*, for Cork—15,109 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Mattano*, for Gibraltar—57,000 Staves, 1,000 cases Petroleum, 166 bbls. Resin, 13 hhds. Tobacco, 9 cases Smoking Tobacco, 32 cases Tobacco, 62½ boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

By the brig *Auguste*, for Copenhagen—79,961 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *E. Schultz*, for Leghorn—493 hhds. Tobacco, 208 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Pots continue in moderate demand at $7 37@$7 62 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal.

COFFEE—The market has been quoted steady, but has been without general activity. There were 1,200 bags Rio, by the *Contest*, disposed of on private terms. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c. gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in light demand for immediate delivery, at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 1,098 bales, including 632 bales to shippers, 303 bales to spinners, and 163 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been fair, and sales have been reported of 50 bales, averaging Low Middling, for October delivery, at 29c.; 100 bales do., November delivery, on private terms, and 1,100 bales do., December delivery, part at 26⅛c.@26⅜c. ⅌ lb. The general market closed steadier, though without notable activity.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	27	27¼	27½	27¾
Good Ordinary	29	29¼	29½	29¾
Low Middling	32¼	32½	32¾	33
Middling	33½	33¾	34	34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	175
Receipts last week	2,562
Receipts preceding week	6,500
Receipts since Jan. 1	347,448
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	672,309
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	666
Exports since Jan. 1	172,661
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	356,405
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	28,250

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,301,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,333,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	44,500
Estimated stock same time last year	75,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered and has been in moderate demand at a shade firmer prices, especially for the low grades, which close buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,650 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 45; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 75@$7 05; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 05@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 45
Extra State	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 10@12 00

Southern Flour continues in demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $6 75@$7 35 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 35@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is quiet at $6 90@$9 50 for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales 550 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 35@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Cornmeal rules quiet at $5@$5 50 for Western, $5 75 for Brandywine, and $6 for Caloric, ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—A brisk trade has been noted in Spring Wheat since our last, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. The business has been mainly for export, and largely in steamer grades of No. 2 Spring. Further purchases of California Wheat have been made for shipment, at our quotations. In other kinds of Winter Wheat the dealings have been rather light at variable figures. Sales have been reported of 231,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 65@$1 75; Red and Amber do. at $1 55@$1 65; No. 1 Spring at $1 61@$1 62½, chiefly at $1 62, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 51@$1 53, mainly at $1 51@$1 52 for soft, closing at about $1 55@$1 56 for good to prime Milwaukee, afloat; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, mixed, at $1 56@$1 58; White Southern at $1 75@$1 90; Amber Southern at $1 70@$1 75; and White California at $1 71½@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. Mr. GEORGE TAIT exhibited on 'Change to-day a sample of new-crop White Kentucky, (received by Messrs. PORTER, PAGE & Co.,) which was said to average 64½ lbs. to the bushel. It was held at $1 90 per bushel. CORN has been less sought after, and quoted cheaper. The offerings have been liberal, chiefly of unsound and inferior samples, which have been most depressed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 54,000 bushels at 70c.@$1 02½ for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 03@$1 06 for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about $1 07 for the best, afloat; $1 06@$1 08 for White; and $1 08@$1 10 for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. RYE has been quiet at from $1 27@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. BARLEY, dull and nominal. Of Barley MALT, small sales were made at $1 80@$1 85 ⅌ bushel. OATS opened more firmly, but closed lower, with a freer offering, particularly of New. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at 82c.@84c., chiefly at 82c. (the closing price) for old Western; 80c. for new crop Ohio, the first received this season; 75c.@79c. for new crop Jersey and Southern; and 82c. for State ⅌ bushel. The export clearances included 1,968 bbls. Flour, and 21,429 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 750 bbls. Flour, 27,998 bushels Wheat, and 3,244 bushels Corn, for Glasgow; 22,988 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads; and 15,109 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders.

The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon and Friday and noon on Saturday, covered 37 loads of Lumber, 14 of Coal, 8 of Wheat, 7 of Salt, 4 each of Flour and Ashes, 2 each of Oats, Corn, Staves, and 1 each of Rye, Malt, Oil, Stone, Iron Ore, Feed."

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. July 31:

Coal—J. Booth, Watkins; Frank Carter, Geneva; L. J. Peck, Buffalo; J. R. Bentley, Geneva; Frank Soule, Geneva; A. G. Gilbert, Geneva; Shreve Petre, Buffalo; Wide Awake, Geneva; G. S. Cotman, Watkins; Chas. Hussing, Watkins; F. B. No. 18, Watkins; Josiah, Geneva; Isaiah C. Clement, Buffalo; F. B. No. 11, Watkins.

Stone—John C. Baker, Buffalo.

Wheat—John B. Edwards, Oswego; B. C. Johnson, Oswego; Collingwood, Oswego; Capitola, Oswego; Hattie Eliza, Oswego; John R. Noyes, Oswego; W. Halsey, Oswego.

Lumber—Seymour Harvey, Buffalo; D. A. Hawkins, Buffalo; L. A. Cord, Oswego; J. R. Niles, Buffalo; Major Anderson, Horseheads; Ed. Wright, Corning; Chas. Bowby, Oswego; Oahu, Oswego; F. Vrooman, Buffalo; C. Turner, Buffalo; Wm. Hawks, Oswego; James Weed, Oswego; Pilot, Oswego; Emma Guy, Buffalo; Gertie Fisher, Buffalo; Dan Warr, Buffalo; A. L. Lothridge, Buffalo; Lottie Candle, Buffalo; Burnside, Oswego; Milo, Oswego; Sam Scott, Oswego; Frank Chisholm, Oswego; John H. Woods, Oswego; Peter D. Woods, Buffalo; J. M. Baker, Rome; Andy McGee, Oswego; Nellie, Oswego; James Kelly, Olean; W. W. Weston, Lyons Falls; Fred Griffin, Utica; Chas. Dower, Boonville; B. F. Smith, Oswego; Carl K. Tinney, Buffalo; Mary E. Judd, Buffalo; Northern Lights, Boonville; C. W. Watkins, Tonawanda.

Flour—Grace Wart, Rome; American Flag, Rochester; City of Utica, Rochester; Lockport, Rochester.

Oil—Plow Boy, Buffalo.

Salt—Alice Conrad, Syracuse; Frank Alvord, Salina; Alex. Duff, Salina; A. Hagaman, Syracuse; A. Martin, Syracuse; W. G. Lapham, Syracuse, J. H. Degraff, Syracuse.

Iron—J. S. Pierce, Buffalo.

Ashes—M. Cavanaugh, Rochester; A. Newcomb, Oswego; Pete Wagoner, Oswego; Reese, Oswego.

Corn—Harley Judd, Buffalo; James F. Easter, Buffalo.

Staves—J. W. Barker, Buffalo; A. Gregg, Buffalo.

Malt—H. S. Hebard, Syracuse.

Shipstuff—Governor Seymour, Oswego.

Mixed—H. F. Carter, Buffalo; Knickerbocker, Utica.

Oats—Galt, Buffalo; Jno. Welch, Buffalo.

Rye—Marilla, Buffalo.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	612,600	Barley	631
Corn	362,123	Malt	166,038
Oats	75,423	Peas	24,366
Rye	74,738		

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet but firm at 16½c.@17c. for Bags, and 23½c.@23⅞c. for Bagging. The imports into the United States since Jan. 1, according to Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co., have been 750 bales Bags and 5,062 bales Bagging; stock now in importers' hands, 10,100 bales Bags and 9,943 bales Bagging here, with 6,000 bales Bags and 12,000 bales Bagging at Boston.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including American at 7c.@12c. for New, and 3c.@8c. for Old ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. The receipts were 208 bales; export clearances, 51 bales.

HEMP—Has been quiet at unchanged prices. Manila, 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ⅌ lb. Stock here, 3,200 bales; at Boston, 225 bales. Jute has been very dull at about 3¾c.@4¼c., gold, ⅌ lb. Stock here, 10,502 bales; at Boston, 9,900 bales. Stock of Jute Butts, here, 3,288 bales; at Boston, 5,766 bales.

LEATHER—Business continues on a very moderate scale on the basis of our quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A., Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter in Rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c. Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a very light call noted to-day, without quotable changes in prices. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@70c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York Aug. 2.

	1868.	1869.
Clarified, Cuba, hhds	7,676	4,608
Cuba, Muscovado, hhds	17,426	6,126
Porto Rico, hhds	5,714	5,028
English Islands, hhds	3,569	2,805
St. Croix, hhds	894	367
Grand total hhds	35,279	18,934

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been rather steadier in price, but without activity, having been quoted generally at about 42½c. for straight merchantable lots, and 43c.@43½c. in New-York barrels, with sales reported of 165 bbls. at the quoted figures. There were no receipts or exports reported to-day. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Of Pitch, 400 bbls. were cleared for Valparaiso and Callao; no receipts or sales noted. Resin has been moderately inquired for at steady rates; sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. Common to Good Strained at $2 25@$2 30, chiefly at $2 25; 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 45@$2 55, and 250 bbls. Pale at $4 75@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs. There were no receipts of Resin reported to-day; 1,120 bbls. were cleared for foreign ports. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Resin at $2 25@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally slow of sale at irregular quotations: Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 06; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 66c.@70c.; Spermaceti, 46c.; Olive at $1 45@$1 47½ ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The day has been an unusually tame one, both here and at Philadelphia, though buyers have had any existing advantage as regards prices. Crude has been very lightly dealt in, and quoted barely steady at 17¼c.@17½c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon, and 23c.@23¼c. in bbls. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; 750 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. The export clearances included 5,000 bbls. by the ship *Wm. Frothingham* for Bremen. Refined has been very quiet at 31¾c.@32c. for Standard White, here, the latter an extreme price; and 31c.@31¼c. for do. at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. Sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, here, for immediate delivery, at 31¾c.@32c. ⅌ gallon. For September and October delivery, the asking price was 32¾c. ⅌ gallon. No business of moment was reported at Philadelphia, where the common asking price for Oil for September to December delivery, either separately or in lines, was 33c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 583 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 4,300 bbls. The export clearances hence were 4,705 bbls. by the ship *Johannes*, and 213 bbls. by the ship *Wm. Frothingham*, for Bremen; 1,993 bbls. by the bark *Orion*, for Stettin; 1,441 bbls. by the brig *Fortuna*, for Rostock; 79,961 gallons by the brig *Augusti*, for Copenhagen; 1,000 cases by the brig *Mattano*, for Gibraltar, and 100 cases by the ship *Industry*, for Valparaiso. Standard White, in cases, continues inactive, at from 37c.@38½c., and Prime White at 38½c.@39½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., is in slack demand at 9½c. ⅌ gallon. In cases it has been quoted at 15½c.@16c. ⅌ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 95, and for Refined $2 20, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate demand at, however, somewhat stronger prices; sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, $33 10@$33 25, closing at about $33 25 for New Mess; $33 25 for City Mess; $29 25@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl.; stock, 38,029 bbls. Cutmeats are in moderate request at steady prices: sales have been reported of 115 packages at 13¾c.@14¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16¾c.@18¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been inactive at former rates; sales 75 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in some demand, but quoted less buoyant; sales have been reported since our last of 550 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@20c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. for City, and 19¾c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand and steady at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $20@$25; Indian Mess at $25@$32 ⅌ tierce. Stock of Beef to-day, 24,520 tierces and bbls. Beef Hams continue in request at $25@$31 ⅌ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. in lots. Butter and Cheese have been inactive at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	35c.@37c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	32c.@34c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	25c.@27c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb.	35c.@38c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32c.@35c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb.	30c.@45c.
Western, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	21c.@24c.
State and Western, Common, ⅌ lb.	16c.@18c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ⅌ lb.	14½c.@15c.
Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	13c.@14c.
Factories, common, ⅌ lb.	9c.@11c.
Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	6c.@10c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb.	13c.@14½c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good	12c.@12½c.

RICE—Has been quiet at former rates. Stock to-day, as made up by Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & CO., 311 tcs. Carolina and 13,528 bags cleaned East India, against 1,760 tcs. Carolina and 15,596 bags cleaned East India same time last year.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Stock here, 3,000 bags; at Boston, 8,738 bags.

SEEDS—The market has been quiet for all kinds; prices have varied but little; Linseed, $2 15@$2 20, gold, ⅌ bushel. Stock here, in importers' and speculators' hands, as made up by Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co., 27,500 bags Calcutta, and at Boston, 28,500 bags Calcutta and 5,000 bags Bombay.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 863 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 11⅜c.@15c., chiefly Cuba at 11⅜c.@11⅝c., and Porto Rico at 11½c., the inquiry having been mainly for refining grades; also 383 boxes Havana at 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11⅜c.@11⅝c.: fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12¼c.; very good to choice do. at 12⅜c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12⅜c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13⅝c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at prices ranging from 14c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Aug. 2.

	1868.	1869.
Cuba, hhds	85,782	106,367
Porto Rico, hhds	15,785	19,859
St. Croix, hhds	1,435	349
English Islands, hhds	1,108	2,284
Martinique, hhds	305	2,892
Grand total, hhds	104,415	131,751
Grand total, bags	44,336	118,007
Grand total, boxes	54,375	153,763

TALLOW, &c.—Late on Saturday some 50,000 lbs. prime Tallow were taken at 12¾c. ⅌ lb.—an exceptionably high price. To-day, Prime was held at the opening at 12½c., but was available before the close at 12⅜c. ⅌ lb. The demand was not urgent, as buyers were not willing to purchase freely at the asking rates. Sales have been reported of 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12½c.; also 52,500 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 28,500 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in pretty fair request at previous quotations.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in July.

	Ky.	Virg. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock July 1, 1869, hhds	16,833	878	19	63	17,793
Rec'd since, hhds	6,169	187	..	..	6,356
Total hhds	23,002	1,065	19	63	24,149
Delivered since, hhds	4,986	106	..	18	5,110
Stock Aug. 1, 1869, hhds	18,016	959	19	45	19,039

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock on hand July 1, 1869, hhds	9,889
Received since, hhds	2,726
Total hhds	12,615
Delivered since, hhds	2,191
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Aug. 1, 1869, hhds	10,424
Total stock Aug. 1, 1869, hhds	29,463
Same time, 1868	32,529
Same time, 1867	30,566

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in July.

	Havana.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.
Stock July 1, 1869, bales	10,794	1,383	....
Received since, bales	3,618	....	128
Total	14,412	1,383	128
Sales and reshipm'ts to July 31.	6,000	500	128
Stock Aug. 1, 1869	8,412	883	....
Stock Aug. 1, 1868	5,593	401	....
Stock Aug. 1, 1867	7,137	206	....

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at $1 10 ⅌ gallon; market steady; receipts, 466 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted firmer, especially in the Breadstuff line, though the engagements have not been particularly extensive. For Liverpool there were taken 1,350 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Wheat at 7d., by sail, late on Saturday, (a higher rate having been asked to-day,) and 8¼d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel, 9d. having been subsequently asked; also by steamer, 300 bales Hops at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 50 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 4,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., 7,500 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ⅌ bushel, and 80 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ⅌ hhd. For Glasgow, 10,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 8d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork, and orders, a British bark, with 2,300 quarters Wheat, at 5s. 10½d. ⅌ quarter; and an Italian bark, with 2,300 quarters, at 5s. 9d., excluding the west coast of Ireland, 5s. to Penarth Roads for orders, or 5s. 10½d. ⅌ quarter to a direct port in the Bristol Channel. For a Continental port direct, a British bark, with 4,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John Owen, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, PEEP SHOW MAN, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JERRY LE DREW, GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 55th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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Ten copies	15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The leading provisions of the *Senatus Consultum* which the French Government has just prepared are announced in a cable dispatch. They grant the right of parliamentary initiative, abolish the power of the Council of State to veto amendments to projects of law, direct the Senate to specify the objections made by the Corps to the clauses of a bill, and state the terms of alteration, and give each Deputy the right to propose the order of the day, the Government reserving the right to refer them to a Committee.

It is proposed to commemorate the completion of the Mount Cenis tunnel by an international exhibition at Turin in 1872.

Another cable is soon to be laid. A company in London propose to lay a line from Scotland by way of the Orkney and Faroe Islands to Quebec, and it is announced that, as soon as completed, the Post Office Department will purchase it.

A prospectus for an international exhibition of fine arts, industrial arts and scientific inventions, in 1871, has just been issued in London by the Commissioner of the World's Fair of 1851.

Mr. Gladstone's health having improved, he made his appearance in the Commons last evening, and was greeted with cheers.

The English Government proposes to consider, during the recess, the proposition to purchase the Irish railways.

GENERAL.

The public debt statement is made public. It shows a reduction of the Government indebtedness during the month of July amounting to $7,435,744 29. The amount of coin in the Treasury is $66,405,770 92; coin certificates, $36,725,840; currency, $23,381,654 29; Sinking Fund, $11,932,147 07; other bonds purchased, $15,110,590. The reduction is less than was expected, for the reason that there has been advanced to the Pacific Railroad Company interest on their bonds amounting to $1,636,861 37, making the real reduction over $9,000,000. In addition to this there was an excessive amount of warrants paid on Saturday, amounting in all to upward of $2,500,000.

Deputy Sheriff Griggs, who was wounded in the late anti-rent trouble at East Greenbush, died at his residence in Sand Lake yesterday morning.

President Grant and family, with a large party, visited Bricksburg, N. J., yesterday, and were enthusiastically received by the people of the place, and entertained by the President of the Bricksburg Land Improvement Company. During his stay the President was presented with about fifty acres of ground.

Charles R. Cass, of Middletown, Conn., has been arrested by one of the postal detective service for stealing a letter from the Post Office in that place addressed to one John A. Cass, and abstructing therefrom a mortgage deed and two notes for $500 each.

Professor Benjamin Pierce, of Cambridge, Mass., Superintendent of the Coast Survey, with his party of fifteen gentlemen, have left for Springfield, Ill., to take observations of the eclipse on the 7th of August. The party includes some of the ablest officers of the Coast Survey, detailed for that purpose, and Mr. J. W. Black, with four assistants, as photographers. The best telescope and apparatus at Washington have been provided for the use of the party, and the photographic apparatus is remarkably complete. Much of it has been made especially for its peculiar work, and it is expected that a series of views will be secured better than have heretofore been possible.

Thomas E. Montgomery, the Baltimore druggist who compounded the medicine which caused the death of a child in that city on Saturday, has been held to bail in $1,000 for the action of the Grand Jury.

A new issue of all denominations of greenbacks, from one to the one thousand dollar note, is to be made in consequence of the spurious issue of the ten dollar greenback, or legal tender notes. The plates for these notes are now being engraved at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The designs are entirely new.

Chief Constable Jones, of Massachusetts, denies the statement that the liquor traffic at the public bars of Boston is carried on just as freely and openly as ever, and over his own signature asks "any candid and fair individual to point him to an open bar in the entire State, and he pledges himself to abate such a nuisance forthwith."

It is emphatically denied that Governor Hoffman promised to pardon Edward B. Ketchum if his friends would abandon the proceedings for a *habeas corpus* recently pending before Judge Barnard.

A Deputy Sheriff of Tasewell County, Ill., while attempting to arrest two horse thieves, members of a gang, recently, was killed by one of them; and, to avenge his death, an excited crowd broke into the County Jail at Pekin, Ill., took out the leader of the gang, who was confined there, and hanged him.

Henrietta Nichols, the oldest colored woman in Maryland, died on Sunday, aged 110 years.

Commissioner Osborn will examine General Thomas Egan and Percy B. Spear to-day, on the charge of defrauding the Government while acting as United States Weighers.

Daniel Kendig, the ex-reserve policeman, who was so outrageously beaten on Sunday morning in Philadelphia by a gang of ruffians, is still lying in a critical condition. The physicians are of the opinion that he will not recover. Mayor Fox has issued instructions to the detectives to investigate the entire matter, and arrest all parties who are suspected. John Burns and Samuel Torrance, both of whom have been implicated in the affair, delivered themselves at noon yesterday into the custody of Detective Miller. They protest their innocence.

A large meeting was held in Tammany Hall last evening to give expression, on the part of the Democracy of this City, to sentiments condemning the Administration for alleged failure to maintain the rights of citizens abroad. Mayor Hall, Richard O'Gorman, Warren and Costello, and Wm. E. Robinson made brief addresses, and Governor Hoffman sent a dispatch in which he announced himself opposed to peace under the present circumstances of the imprisonment of American citizens abroad.

The choir of Trinity Parish held their third annual excursion yesterday at Staten Island. The ministers of the parish and invited friends joined it.

The examination of A. W. Van Winkle, the son of Senator Van Winkle, who is charged with dishonesty as a United States Weigher, will not come off until the 15th of September, having been postponed to that time.

The body of a man, supposed to be one of the crew of the *Abby Larrabee*, Captain Carlisle, from Bangor for New-York, which was capsized off Captain's Island, in the Sound, during the tornado of the 16th inst., was found on Muscle Rock, in Coscob Harbor, Conn., on Saturday. On the right arm was the mark "A. E. K." in a heart, crossed by two anchors and a star above. After an inquest, the body was buried in the grounds of the Second Congregational Church, of Greenwich, Conn.

The steamship *Bienville*, from Havana July 28, reached this port last evening. We are indebted to Purser Alexander for the prompt delivery of our newspaper files and letters.

The premises, No. 83 Reade-street, were entered by burglars, Saturday night, and robbed of property valued at $5,325.

By presentation of a forged order from Browne & Spaulding an unknown thief, yesterday, obtained two diamond rings worth $1,000, with which he escaped from a Broadway car.

Recorder Hackett disposed of a large number of criminals in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, sentencing them to the Penitentiary or State Prison for such terms as their offences deserved.

There is a fair degree of activity in the Beef Cattle Market, although a portion of sellers declared that the market was dull enough yesterday. Others stated that trade was very satisfactory, and that the market was good. Certain brokers stated that a great many of the best Cattle were sold for 16c. ₩ lb. net weight, but most of the sales seemed to be made at 14c.@14½c. ₩ lb. net weight. There seemed to be a large supply of dry Cows, thin and rough Heifers and thin Steers, which were sold at all intermediate prices between 12c. and 8c. ₩ lb. net weight. Good Sheep will sell readily at 6c.@6½c. ₩ lb. live weight. Retail bunches were sold as high as 7c. Common Sheep, 5½c.@6c.; Inferior Sheep, 3c.@4c. ₩ lb., and upward, according to quality. Fair Lambs were sold yesterday for 7c.@8c. ₩ lb., live weight. Retail lots were run out at 9c.@10c. ₩ lb. live weight. Very few brought over 9c. Hogs are quite firm at the quotations of last week—12½c., with selected lots at 13c. ₩ lb., when dressed. Live hogs are quotable at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. gross weight.

Uses and Abuses of Journalism.

The newspaper is as essential an incident of popular sovereignty as the ballot-box. Indeed, it gives a much more distinct voice to public opinion than is possible at the polls. With the aid of the telegraph it compels the whole world to think aloud; to sit daily in open council on public affairs; it places all, however widely separated, simultaneously in possession of the same information, so that all may act with about the same lights, and reach conclusions, not seriously conflicting, at about the same moment.

The Press is therefore everywhere, and nowhere more than in the United States, a part of the Government and a very potential part of it. There is no political organization or authority that can resist it when it presents a united front. God, however, has wisely combined the powers with which He endows His creatures with such infirmities that it is only when they exert those powers in harmony with His laws that their full energy can be felt. This truth is singularly illustrated in the history of the Press, which, always loses power in proportion as it abuses it.

At this season, when an unusual repose broods over the great deep of public affairs; when our rulers are dispersed in quest of health and recreation regardless of

> "What the Swede intend and what the French,"

we may be excused for stepping aside a moment from the beaten paths of politics to consider for a moment, in what ways, if any, the power of the Press may be increased and its part in the government of the country more justly proportioned to the talent engaged in it, and to the public needs.

I. News as an element of interest in the Press has so far transcended all others since the construction of the telegraph that the force of a newspaper is now largely concentrated in that department. Every article of commerce for which there is a great demand, or which commands a high price, is sure sooner or later to be counterfeited, adulterated, or in some other way falsified. The commodity of news is no exception to this law, and of course a great deal of the so-called news which is ministered daily to the curious public is made up of conjecture, hearsay and ignorance. The supervision and authentication of intelligence coming, as it does now, from every quarter of the world and through agencies over which in many cases we can exert no direct control, is of course very difficult, if not impossible.

The Press can however discourage that species of reporting, by denouncing it when its character is discovered, and by always refusing to treat editorially, statements coming through unknown or unreliable channels, till properly confirmed or authenticated. The power and value of a journal lies in the reliability of its news, more even than in the soundness of its opinions; and any indifference upon this point is a public as well as a professional calamity.

II. Incidental to a want of truthfulness in the Press is the practice of giving prominence and notoriety to obscure people in whose movements the public in general can have no possible interest. It encourages a depraved taste for publicity; it disturbs the proper standards of public judgment; it gives undeserved prominence to people whose vanity must be presumed to have provoked it and is to be gratified by it, and of course throws a more deserving class into corresponding obscurity.

III. There is a method advocating a cause by denouncing its enemies, which may be, and often is, carried to excess, especially by youthful partisans. It is not by harsh names nor by persistent detraction that men are persuaded to abandon their opinions, and those who ply that sort of warfare are usually less intent on gaining proselytes than in making a public or partisan merit of their zeal. No one is fit to be a guide to public opinion who has not learned that the bad men are not generally quite so bad, nor the good men quite so good as the intemperate partisan is disposed to believe him, and soft words often dissolve prejudices and errors in our adversaries which violence and detraction render solid and imperishable.

IV. The facilities which a journalist possesses for giving his opinion of public men; of what they have done or have not done, furnishes a temptation to great abuse. It may be doubted whether all the reserve is exercised on this point, which is wise and becoming. No person can be excused for gratuitously weakening the public respect for legitimate authority, and the Press must be relied upon to cultivate and sustain those sentiments of loyalty to the representatives of the national will on which rest in last analysis the peace and prosperity of a people.

V. Happily the personal controversies which used to disfigure American journalism have pretty much disappeared. Let us hope that they may disappear altogether.

Editors can never have a better excuse than the gratification of personal vanity for washing their dirty linen in public. They are simply organs of public opinion, and they are false to their position when they are betrayed into an abandonment of their impersonality.

The American Press is responsible, to a very considerable degree, for the administration of this Government. The laws of our Congress and the policy of our Executive are, and necessarily must be, largely shaped by the Fourth Estate. This was never more true perhaps than now. If the Press is true to itself our Government will always and under whatever party dispensation be a success, and our legislation always wise and humane.

The Democratic Indictments of the President.

The Mayor and Corporation Counsel, assisted by some half dozen of the Tammany Sachems, and officered by General Wm. M. Tweed, called their friends together last evening to denounce the President for going to Long Branch and his Secretary of State for going home, "in holiday contempt" of the sufferings of American citizens in trouble through excess of zeal for Cuban and Irish independence.

Sympathy for our fellow-creatures in trouble is always a noble emotion, and we are glad while we sorrow that our City is ruled by a Mayor who takes other people's sorrows so much to heart. Dean Swift used to say that he never knew any one who could not bear the misfortunes of another like a Christian; but it is hardly too much to say, after reading their call and the resolutions adopted at their meeting, that it is just as much as ever the Mayor, General Tweed and their friends can do to bear the misfortunes of the Cuban and Irish patriots in the way which the Irish Dean thought so easy. How or why they would have felt any better about it, if the President and his Secretary had not gone to Long Branch or elsewhere, and why they would have suffered less if the President and his advisers had suffered more, though implied, is not explained.

We would be the last to discourage the sympathetic impulses of the gentlemen who take such gloomy views of the short-comings of the Government at Washington; at the same time we cannot refrain from remarking that in the whole length and breadth of their speeches and resolutions there is no evidence whatever that either the President or his Secretary are neglecting their duty toward our citizens either in Ireland or Cuba. Our Police jurisdiction does not extend to either of these turbulent islands; if they did, our Mayor would send the Superintendent of Police directly to the seat of all the difficulty and have the wrong righted and the crooked made straight. Unhappily, or happily, the President cannot deal thus summarily with outrages occurring under foreign flags. Facts duly authenticated must first be procured, representations must then be made, counter representations must then be heard; sometimes deliberation must follow; a great deal should precede a resort to the summary measures which the Mayor and his friends give us to understand would be employed if the Democratic Party were so fortunate as to be in power. It is when the organs of that party make such declarations that we feel most entirely reconciled to the result of the last Presidential election and its exclusion from a controlling influence in the Government.

We think the Mayor and his friends have mistaken the character of the President in charging him with indifference to the fate of his countrymen abroad. He won his fame and finally the Presidency by the ability he displayed in punishing the enemies of his countrymen, and in the absence of any lights other than such as are in our possession, we would recommend our Democratic friends to act upon the presumption that the President will treat the enemies of Americans hereafter substantially as he has done heretofore.

This is no more than justice to him, and it is the sort of justice which the Mayor will expect when he or his friend the Governor receives the just rewards of patient waiting, and are, in their turn, assailed unjustly by needy Republicans.

The Antidote to Railway Combination.

The several New-Jersey Railroads known as the "United Companies" have formed a combination with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad which promises to furnish shippers and travelers a fourth great route from this City to the West, rivaling the Erie, the New-York Central and the New-Jersey Central lines. The competition which has heretofore existed between the last-mentioned companies has resulted in largely reducing within a few years past the rates of freight and fares of passengers, shortening the time of the trips and increasing the conveniences of travel. The new coalition, by adding a new competing line, will probably promote the convenience of the public and strengthen our safeguards against the enterprises of monopolists. That this is not mere conjecture is demonstrated by the intelligence which reaches us to-day from Buffalo, that the forwarders on the canals have been compelled to lay up some of their boats from their inability to compete with the railways in carrying grain.

The Materials of History.

Gettysburg is to be cared for, historically, with a precision which might be usefully extended to the field of every decisive battle. The Memorial Association, which has the subject in charge, has taken the proper steps to determine every situation and incident connected with the conflict while leading actors live to tell the story. It is not a one-sided version that the Association proposes to put on record. Confederates are invited to unite with Federal officials in marking the positions and movements of the contending armies and in furnishing information which they alone can authoritatively give. In this way the materials of history will be gathered with an impartial hand.

The Southern Historical Society, which has been organized at New-Orleans, enters upon a much more comprehensive task. It proposes to acquire, to classify and preserve records relating to the entire war—to bring together everything of a documentary character which may shed light upon the origin, conduct, and incidents and results of the war. The obstacles to the production of trustworthy history ere the smoke of battle has been completely dispelled, are obvious. Actors in exciting scenes are seldom the best judges of their scope and ultimate effect. Not until passion and prejudice shall have passed away, may we look for history worthy of the war or of the country. Meanwhile, records which will some day be required for the correct interpretation of points now unheeded or in doubt are exposed to accident. They are cast aside as of no moment, or are lost or destroyed without a pang of regret. The object of the Southern Society is by systematic effort to obtain from private libraries and portfolios everything relating, directly or remotely, to the struggle; to accumulate and classify, with a view to future use, whatever may be accessible which tends in any manner to elucidate the course or events of the war.

The object is so large and meritorious that its accomplishment should not be left to the energy of a single society. The South has earned credit by making a beginning. Lasting credit, however, depends upon the fidelity with which the managers of the Society adhere to a strictly impartial course. The official circular promises impartiality, but in language which suggests some misgivings. "It is not understood that this Association shall be purely sectional, nor that its labors shall be of a partisan character,"—is a good saying as far as it goes. But when an appeal is made to "the fathers, whose principles we inherit, to the children, who will then know whether to honor or dishoner the sires that begot them,"—it is not quite certain that under the guise of historical investigations we are not to witness the glorification of the lost cause. The doubt is strengthened by a letter recently written by Wade Hampton, who recommends the Society on the ground that by its means—or by similar means—alone "can we vindicate our principles, justify our cause, and preserve intact that which alone can give value to history—truth." Only thus, he tells his neighbors, may be gathered "the true facts relating to our unfortunate but glorious struggle."

These expressions are injudicious, to say the least. They suggest suspicion where confidence is essential. For, if provision is now to be made for full and truthful history, the task must be undertaken and carried through with entire good faith. There is no necessity for this flourish of trumpets if only partisan history is designed. And if impartial history is to be provided for, reference to "our cause," "our principles," "our unfortunate, but glorious struggle," are ill-timed and unfortunate. The catholic spirit manifested by the Gettysburg Memorial Association may be profitably studied by the Southern Historical Society.

Nullification in the Church.

In the form laid down in the Book of Common Prayer for the ministration of the rite of baptism in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the rubric prescribes that the minister shall say: "Our Saviour Christ saith, none can enter into the Kingdom of God, except he be regenerate and born anew of water and the Holy Ghost." Rev. Mr. Cheney, rector of Christ Church, Chicago, has been accustomed for many months to *omit* the words "regenerate" and "regeneration" wherever they occur in connection with this baptismal service. This liberty on his part has been made the subject of Church discipline. On the complaint of Bishop Whitehouse, of his diocese, Mr. Cheney was lately summoned before an ecclesiastical court, to whose jurisdiction and procedures, however, he objected, and with such success that he has obtained a writ from the Supreme Court of Illinois enjoining ecclesiastical action on his case. And, in fine, out of this trial has grown a dispute seriously threatening not only the harmony, but the integrity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, and so becoming a matter of public as well as ecclesiastical importance.

Divested, however, of the halo of sympathy which independence of judgment and fidelity to conscience naturally create, the case of Mr. Cheney would seem to be simply one of the violation of a ritual which he undertook, in his ordination vows, to obey. In this respect the case is widely different from the ecclesiastical trials which have lately attracted so much public attention. The Tyng trial involved chiefly the right of a Protestant Episcopal clergyman to preach within another's parochial jurisdiction without the latter's consent; the pending case of Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, pivots on the same general point; the Rhode Island case of Mr. Hubbard, in which Bishop Clark's well-known liberality and address were conspicuous, was of the same nature; and in none of these were liturgical matters called in question. These all, we repeat, were questions of Church government, and not of creed or doctrine. But Mr. Cheney's action is of a different sort—it is the point-blank refusal of an ordained priest to obey the rubric hitherto supposed to be incumbent on all Protestant Episcopal clergymen to obey so long as they continue in fellowship with that Church.

That the rector of Christ Church conscientiously believes he ought not to recite the word "regenerate" in this service is clear; but no less clear, apparently, was it the duty of his Bishop to call him to account for the omission, and on his refusal to yield to the prescribed ritual, to present his case before an ecclesiastical court. If Mr. Cheney dissents from the doctrine set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, his true way out of the difficulty should be to withdraw from the ministry of the Episcopal Church. If, on the other hand, as is more probable, he is only an ardent advocate of such a revision of the liturgy as will make it conform more accurately in expression to what he thinks to be the belief of the Church, it may be doubted whether he has taken the proper way of doing it. The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States is the medium for altering the forms of worship which this same body established, and under which Mr. Cheney was ordained. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, is also an advocate of a revision of the Liturgy, but not, as we understand, according to Mr. Cheney's method, which last may be described as ecclesiastical nullification, and Mr. Cheney himself as a "nullifier."

The Virginia Senatorships.

From a Richmond correspondent we receive the information that Franklin Stearnes, of that city, and General Robert Williams, are the leading names mentioned for the United States Senatorships which will soon be at the disposal of reconstructed Virginia. Mr. Stearnes, a native of New-York, has resided in Richmond thirty years. He was a Whig as long as the Whig Party existed, and was a consistent Union man throughout the war; having shared imprisonment with John Minor Botts. General Williams is known as the husband of the widow of Stephen A. Douglas. Both gentlemen are allied with the Walker section of the Republican Party.

We submit to those concerned that planning for Senatorships is rather premature. There are certain contingencies which may seriously affect many calculations. The political complexion of the Legislature depends in no trifling degree upon the action of General Canby in the matter of the test oath. If that official be permitted to exact the oath from all the members elect, the Walker majority in the Legislature will be reduced to infinitesmal proportions. And if Mr. Butler's idea be accepted by the District Commander, and the defeated Wells candidates be installed in seats from which successful Walker candidates may be ejected by General Canby's order, the Wells Party will get the upper hand in both Houses. Much wise talk about the Senatorships will then pass for nothing. Instead of Williams, we may have to chronicle the election of Wells.

But all this is premature. The first point to be determined is the taking of the test oath, which should be dispensed with, but may not. That settled, and the Legislature organized, the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will be next in order. By that time the relations of parties will be better understood, and we shall be ready to hear further touching the Senatorships.

Taxation of Bonds in Europe.

A Washington dispatch tells us that "several prominent members of Congress" favor the deduction of income tax from the coupons of bonds held in Europe. And a bill is threatened to enable the Treasury thus to tax the incomes of foreigners, resident out of the country, on the same basis that the incomes of citizens are taxed. Why are the names of these "prominent" personages withheld? Who are the great men big with this parlous threat?

We always suspect intimations framed in the shadow of unnamed greatness. Really prominent members of Congress are not usually so overburdened with modesty that they hesitate to authorize the use of their names in connection with pet projects, realized or in embryo. On the other hand, pretensions to greatness are most pressed by those who have the least title to it; to which category, we suspect, belong the individuals alluded to by the Washington correspondent.

It is rather remarkable that we should have to travel as far as "Ceylon's spicy Isle" to get an item of news about the *Alabama* claims, Motley's instructions, and the relations of America with England. But we find in a Cingalese newspaper (Ceylon *Observer*, June 12, 1869) an extract of a letter on the subject, written from London to a gentleman in Ceylon, and which the editor has been permitted to publish for the information of the British residents in that colony. The following are the words of the London writer to his Ceylon correspondent:

> "A partner in Barings told —— that Mr. Motley's instructions would be *not to refer* to the *Alabama* claims, and that they did not expect any difficulties with America. Brown Shipley's also hold the same views. We have too many of their 5-20 bonds in England; that is what is playing old Harry with our money market."

In giving this noteworthy extract, the editor of the Ceylon *Observer* remarks: "We can well believe that President Grant has no wish for a war with England;" and "we can only therefore regret that Mr. Sumner should have injured a good cause by his wild talk."

The "striking" tailors allege formally that "dire necessity has driven them to a strike," and that in making their demands, they have been "treated with the utmost contempt by their employers." We are sorry to see the "bosses" and the men assume this attitude toward each other. As in former cases of strikes so in this case, we urge upon both parties an amicable conference for the just settlement of the difficulty. We believe the employers do not deny that it is impossible for the men, on their present wages, to live above degradation.

We are glad to see that the caricature of Washington in the City Hall Park has been put to some use. Yesterday the base of the "monument" was covered by advertising posters, which were constantly undergoing perusal by interested passers-by. If the bill-stickers will cover up the whole statue with posters, theatrical, quack medicine, &c., &c., it will be converting a public nuisance into a public convenience.

The work of closing the underground tenements is being energetically pushed by the Board of Health, and some two thousand of the wretched people who huddled in the damp and noxious cellars have already been compelled to seek more healthful homes. The action of the Board meets with some opposition, of course, from the landlords, but it is very rare that a tenant complains of being forced out of these horrible holes. The City, we understand, is steadily improving in hygienic condition, and nothing can affect the health of this Metropolis more favorably than putting an end to this system of burying the helpless poor alive in these tenement cellars.

The report of a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, David Hoadley, O. H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies and William E. Dodge, appointed by the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to inquire into the affairs of the Company, has just been issued in neat pamphlet form. It exhibits the condition and prospects of the Company in a very flattering light, and contains much information of importance to those who are interested in the subject of Life Insurance.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A brilliant and delighted audience, last evening, welcomed at this theatre the reappearance of Mr. Joseph Jefferson in the character with which his name has become most agreeably associated wherever the English drama is known—that of *Rip Van Winkle*, in Mr. Boucicault's clever readjustment of the old theatrical version of Irving's famous legend. The time has passed for any special description of Mr. Jefferson's quaint and touching personation of this part. In every artistic perception it holds high rank among the purest, the truest and the noblest illustrations of human nature and human sentiment that the modern stage affords. In many important respects it more nearly approaches positive perfection than any single piece of acting now before the public. This is merely the repetition of a truth long ago admitted and proclaimed by critics of many lands, and in speaking of last evening's performance it is only necessary to state the familiar delicacy, gentleness, and exquisite refinement were exhibited by Mr. Jefferson in all essential points with his accustomed grace and skill. The audience expressed its appreciation in every way calculated to gratify the feeling of a deserving and a genuine artist. Of the general representation we shall have an opportunity of speaking hereafter. It is sufficient at present to say that the piece was placed upon the stage with the scrupulous care and taste that have distinguished all Mr. Booth's productions; that the performances of the supporting company were generally good, and sometimes excellent, and that the scenery was as thoroughly effective and appropriate as could be wished for, even at a theatre which has established for itself so high a standard in this respect as Mr. Booth's. "Rip Van Winkle" will be repeated every evening and on Saturday afternoons.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The favorite comedian, Mr. John E. Owens, last evening comenced a short engagement at Wallack's Theatre, appearing in a character which he has made familiar in other cities, but which he has hitherto withheld from New-York audiences—*John Unit*, in Mrs. Bateman's lively comedy "Self." As a vivacious and intentionally highly colored picture of a certain state of American society, the play holds a capital reputation, and, when enjoying the advantage of a clever actor like Mr. Owens to represent the central character, never fails to be received with abundant demonstrations of amusement and gratification. Mr. Owens was heartily greeted by an audience moved alike by the desire of renewing a pleasing theatrical acquaintanceship and by a curiosity to witness his representation of a *rôle* in which he is new to this public. The applause which followed all his important scenes proved that he achieved a fresh New-York success. The part of *Unit* affords peculiar advantages for the display of Mr. Owen's best humors, and he embodied it with a variety and a force of expression which have not always distinguished his lighter personations in previous seasons and at other theatres. The transition from bitterness and asperity in the early acts to sudden humanity and tenderness in the last, was in particular a touch of dexterous art which was promptly and warmly recognized. The accessory characters were judiciously represented by Miss Annie Deland, who made a thoroughly successful appearance at this theatre, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Harris, Messrs. Floyd, Ringgold, and others. Some of the scenery was new and gave evidence at least of good local intentions. "Self" will be repeated until further notice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"Arrah-na-Pogue," the well-known Irish drama, which in this country was first represented during the Summer of 1865 at Niblo's Garden, and which has since been suffered almost to pass from the recollection of the public, was last evening reproduced with satisfactory success at the same establishment which witnessed its original introduction here. Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer appear to have omitted no effort toward gratifying the popular fancy in this interesting revival. The cast includes a number of unusually attractive names, and the various opportunities for scenic display and for picturesque local coloring have been improved in a manner altogether surpassing that of the representation of four years ago. An unlucky accident, resulting from the misbehavior of a quantity of rebellious gas which exploded at a most irrelevant period early in the performance, and which had a disagreeable effect, not only upon the nerves of the audience, but upon those of the performers as well, interfered somewhat with the equability of the first night. Certain expected electric effects, both of acting and illumination, were impaired, if not totally lost. These demoralizations are not likely to recur; and, in spite of the little mishap, the interpretation of the several principal characters was such as to win the heartiest expressions of approbation from an unusually large and attentive audience. The performance closed at a late hour, and we must defer particular mention of the successes gained by Miss Rose Ettinge, Mr. Dominick Murray, Mr. Bryant and others, until a more convenient occasion.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Numerous admirers of Miss Lucille Western's performance in "East Lynne," have requested a revival of that "sensational" drama, which is, accordingly, restored to the bills of the Grand Opera House for the first five nights of the present week and for Saturday afternoon. For next Saturday afternoon "Lucretia Borgia" is announced.

BURLESQUE AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

While foreign burlesque wings its flight from down-town theatres to rural shades, two of its exponents, to the manor born, claim at Wood's Museum our attention, where more weighty entertainments were hardly secure. The newcomers are Misses Sophie and Jennie Worrell, two of the three young ladies who some months ago followed in the footprints of known French *artistes*, and, it is needless to say, did not fill them. The burlesque in which they appeared, "Lalla Rookh" by title, was first listened to last evening. Its story can be divined from the title, and its merit from the assurance that it belongs to that high order of plays which the personal popularity of a few pretty women have lately accustomed us to enduring. Regarding the two actresses themselves there is little to say. They are as well supplied with vivacity as they are destitute of the culture that makes an artist. So far as Miss Sophie Worrell is concerned, the lack is of little import, but there are latent qualities enough in her sister to make one regret that she should share her weakness. Yet they quite outshone their associates, both in respect of dress and general effect, last night, and each was liberally applauded. The farce of "The Foundling," that preceded the burlesque, and elicited a great deal of hearty laughter, will be given with "Lalla Rookh" until further notice.

PORTUGAL AND AMERICA.

Close of Minister Harvey's Mission—Audience with the King—Address to His Majesty and Reply.

The official journal of Lisbon publishes an account of the ceremonies that marked the close of Minister Harvey's mission, as representative of the United States in Portugal, on July 15. Minister Harvey, whose eight years of service then terminated, in an audience with the King addressed His Majesty.

SPEECH OF MINISTER HARVEY.

He said:

Sire: In presenting the letters which terminate my official relations near your Majesty, it is a source of great gratification for me to be able to say that there is not a question which involves the least difference pending between the two Governments, nor a single claim remaining unsatisfied. During the eight years of my mission and residence here, events marking an epoch in the history of the world, and affecting the destiny of the United States, have taken place. In the exceptional and difficult circumstances that resulted from the shock and commotion of an unprecedented civil war, Portugal, first and almost alone of the maritime Powers, manifested her friendship for and discharged her duty legally toward the United States by refusing, against urgent and repeated pressure, to follow the pernicious example, which became, and still remains, a disturbing cause in our intercourse with other nations. That honorable conduct touched the heart of the American people in their day of trial, and will always command their grateful recognition. It has been my constant and earnest endeavor to cultivate the best relations with your Majesty's Government, and that duty has been made easy by a reciprocal desire to rivet more strongly the ties of an enduring amity. I cannot speak without emotion of the uniform kindness and indulgence with which I have been honored by your Majesty and the Royal family, nor of the cordial welcome and courtesy extended to me by the people of all conditions, and especially by the society of the capital. I came a stranger to Portugal, but it is my good fortune to take away with me the tokens of many cherished friendships. Wherever I may go, and whatever may be my destiny in life, I shall always recall with pleasure and pride my official and personal associations here, and watch with interest and affection the future of this country, hoping and praying for its peace, progress and prosperity. In taking leave of your Majesty, I beg for my successor, who is worthy of every confidence and esteem, the generous consideration which has contributed so materially to whatever degree of success I may have been able to achieve in the high trust which was confided to my keeping.

THE KING'S REPLY.

His Majesty replied to this address in the following words:

Fully appreciating your sincere and spontaneous declarations, on the occasion of announcing to me the termination of the honorable mission with which you have been charged at my Court, I greatly rejoice that no question of difference is left pending between the two countries, and not less in observing the justice that you render to the Portuguese Government, which in all its acts, and more especially during the lamentable conflict to which you allude, has always striven, as it will ever continue to do, to manifest to the Government of the United States, and to the great American people, for whose prosperity I make the most ardent vows, the earnest desire to cultivate and to maintain in an unalterable manner the political relations and the bonds of friendship, which happily exist between Portugal and the United States. Endowed as you are with so many noble qualities, you could not fail to receive a cordial and flattering welcome from the people of this country, and, for my own part, while I cannot withhold the expression of regret at the withdrawal from this Court of a gentleman, who in every respect merited my consideration and my regard, it is a satisfaction for me to feel that, in returning to his own country, he will meet the recognition and reward due to his services, in the esteem of his fellow-citizens and the appreciation of his Government.

Return of a Confederate Prisoner to Arkansas.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, July 25.

The Jacksonport *Herald* and Batesville *Times* have lengthy accounts of the capture and imprisonment for six years, of Mr. H. H. Lee, a cousin of General R. E. Lee, and formerly a citizen of Madison, in this State. In November, 1862, he was arrested in Memphis, on a charge of speculating in Confederate money, put in the Irving block for one night and then shipped for Camp Douglas, in Illinois. Arriving there, the officer refused to receive him because there was no law forbidding speculation in money of any kind. The Lieutenant having him in charge, then started with him to Rock Island, accompanied by seven guards. They went to Milwaukee, Wis., and were going to put Lee in jail for safe keeping until they could have a spree. About this time Lee and one of his guards, who accompanied him, escaped, but were soon recaptured. Mr. Lee was then imprisoned in Milwaukee jail, and kept in close confinement for two and a half years without a trial. At the end of that time he was taken out and sentenced (without a trial) to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison, at Madison, Wis. During these four years he was not allowed to write to his friends, or read a book or newspaper of any kind, but was effectively excluded from the world. During this time his health was good. The time for release came. He went to Cincinnati, where he heard that his wife was dead, and he could hear nothing of his child. From there he went to Memphis, where he was received by his friends as one risen from the dead, and learned the joyful news that his wife and child, the latter a grown young lady, were both living, and at Batesville. The telegraph was used in announcing to his wife his safety, and stating that he would meet her at Jacksonport on the 13th. Says the *Herald*:

> "They met, and such a meeting as it was never occurred within our knowledge. The joy of the wife at the sight of her restored husband was too great, and swoon after swoon followed in rapid succession."

From here they went to Batesville, their future home, where we leave them, trusting that a long and happy life may be vouchsafed to the happy family, and trusting that this is the last Confederate prisoner.

A New Flying Machine in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 26.

At a meeting of the Aerial Navigation Company held yesterday it was voted to raise the necessary funds to construct an improved *Avitor* of large size. The opinion of the engineers of the Company was unanimous as to success so far, and the feasibility and success of the projected flying ship. It will be about 150 feet in length, twenty to forty feet diameter of the gasometer, with propelling blades on each side of the centre, describing a radius of about sixteen feet. The propellers are shaped like a steamship's, with two blades, each very light. They will be driven by a steam engine of five horse-power, weighing, with boiler, connections and water, 430 pounds. The planes on each side for floating the machine, will be about twenty feet wide at the centre of the machine and made in sections, so they can be depressed or elevated at pleasure with the rudder, or tail. The framework will be made by Kimball & Co., the carriage makers; the gasometer will be made in sections, so that in the event of accident to one section the remainder will be sufficient for all practical purposes; indeed, it is claimed that the ship can fly through the air with such speed that the sustaining power of the lines alone will be sufficient to maintain the *Avitor* in mid-air. The gasometer will be made, probably, of thin muslin or silk, saturated with gutta percha. It is to carry four persons, and will be ready for trial in sixty or ninety days. The result of this experiment will be looked for with great interest all over the country.

Hon. Noah Davis to Resign His Seat in Congress.

From the Rochester Democrat, Aug. 2.

We learn that Hon. Noah Davis, member of Congress from this district, has signified his determination to resign his seat in time for the selection of his successor at the coming November election.

Judge Davis having secured a large and lucrative law practice in the City of New-York, where he has formed a copartnership with Ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, finds little time to devote to his constituency, and recognizing, as he does, that the district is entitled to the undivided attention of its Representative, has determined to surrender his position to some one who can devote his time to the duties of the office without the great personal sacrifice required of him in his present business relations.

While a large portion of his constituents will regret his decision, they will concur with the Judge in the propriety of his action, and we already hear of many disinterested patriots who are willing to relieve the Judge of the burdens and honors of official position.

A special election will not be required, as the vacancy can be filled at the regular election.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Spanish Inconsistency—Fillibusters and the Press—Captured Documents—Troops for the Seat of War—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 28, 1869.

The recent attempt of the Cuban insurgents on the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad, and which, if successful, would have terminated disastrously for the Spaniards, gives the lie to the assertions of the Press that the revolutionists are afraid to show themselves to the Spanish troops, and are only too glad to conceal themselves in the covers afforded by mountain defiles and the Manigua. The mere tapping of a railroad or the cutting of a bridge on a line of communication fifty-seven miles in length, would, in any other instance than the present, be deemed of little real importance, but when we consider that this line is the only one that the Spaniards possess, and that a population of 30,000 souls are dependent upon its safe preservation for their existence, the incident assumes at once an importance little understood by those not thoroughly acquainted with the position and resources of Puerto Principe. Another fact is also proved by this recent daring but fruitless attempt, and that is that the Spaniards are unable to maintain intact this their sole means of communication. The policy which they have adopted of seizing important strategical points and elaborately fortifying them, would, doubtless, be attended with beneficial results in any other country and with any other people than the Cubans; and their very erection proves that either the Spaniards are the greatest *caballeros* of the long bow in existence, or that the rebels possess much more valor than they are generally credited with by their opponents. Why then after the huge avalanche of victories with which the Press of the country generally has been deluged, are these fortifications necessary? With JORDAN, MARMOL, MARCANO and POLICARPO RUSTAN defeated, routed, demoralized, and what not else, in the East, and QUESADA and CISNERAS flying—as per Spanish accounts—to the Manigua in Puerto Principe, what need is there for the erection of those numerous redoubts, lunes and crescents with which the Spaniards are dotting the eastern half of Cuba? If their accounts that the rebels refuse to meet them, even protected by advantageous positions, are true, do they suppose that the sight of fosse and counterscarp will imbue them with a greater military spirit, and induce them to the performance of more heroic actions? No; but the truth is, that things are assuming a very critical condition for the Spaniards, and the most extraordinary efforts are being made by them to put the best possible face on the matter, and if Spanish bayonets do not, Spanish pens *will* achieve the usual amount of victories, to preserve the waning courage of the partisans of the Government. This dodge (for it is not worthy of a more dignified expression,) is beginning to be seen and felt by all; and even Spaniards, whose loyalty and devotion to their particular cause cannot be called in question, are becoming disgusted with the stale subterfuges of the Havana Press. In proof of this statement, I give the following extract from a letter written from Holguin, and directed to the editor of the *Voz de Cuba*. It bears date 19th inst., and was published on the 25th:

> "The consequences which may be produced by such a mistaken exposition of facts, calls forth my protest, for although it is time that a superficial extent of territory, equal to that cited by your communicator, enjoys tranquility, it is none the less true that said extension scarcely constitutes a third part of the whole jurisdiction, the rest being unfortunately in the possession of the enemy—notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary.
>
> It is true that a short time ago ten men arrived here—not from Bayamo, but from one of the passes of the River Canto—with dispatches from Count VALMASEDA; but this proves nothing in respect to the absence of the enemy in the long distance traversed, as it was accomplished at night by secret paths and under the guidance of good pilots. In a word, the statement that this jurisdiction is free from the presence of the enemy, save in small parties of fours and fives, is very erroneous, unfortunately so, and should for that reason be denied."

The letter from which I make the above extract was called forth by the appearance of one some time ago in the *Voz*, in which the situation of affairs in Holguin was drawn extremely favorable to the Spaniards, and the feeling entertained by many sensible Spaniards that such glaring inaccuracies—to use no stronger expression—does the cause of Spanish ascendency more harm than good, induced no doubt this refutation on the part ot the Holguin correspondent.

FILLIBUSTERS AND THE PRESS.

The Havana Press are rapidly changing their tone in regard to the insurrection, and the conciliatory policy—dictated mayhap by DE RODAS—now adopted by them with regard to the Cubans, does not become them as gracefully as one might suppose after their long indulgence in *brutum fulmen* against the people of Cuba now struggling to establish a national existence independent of Old Spain. The *Prensa*, with a faith in the ultimate result of the insurrection sublime enough in its nature to do honor to the age of martyrs, regards the success of the Spanish arms as a thing not to be doubted of for a single moment, and says: "That let the rebellion last six months or twelve months, one year or four, the faith of the truly loyal should not by the mere reason of its duration be shaken from its firm foundation, established by the wisdom, justice and moderation of a country which civilized a continent," &c. The *Diario* weeps excessively over the destruction of coffee and sugar plantations, and the blindness of the misguided sons of Cuba; while the *Voz de Cuba* essays to prove that the inaugurators and supporters of the revolution are not Cubans at all, and that the resistance now offered to the Government is due to the few small parties of fillibusters who have succeeded in landing on the coast—verifying the truth of the old adage, that the longer we live the more we learn. The just appreciation of the character of those fillibusters—in which is also included the *Voz de Cuba's* estimate of the American character—will be read with deep interest by Americans generally. It is contained in the following pithy paragraph, which is almost a literal translation:

> "Neither can those expeditions which have sailed from the ports of the neighboring Republic, with reason be called Cuban, composed almost totally of Americans and Irish, always ready to sell their blood for a fist full of dollars. It is enough to read the accounts published in all newspapers of the individuals captured in New-York lately, to convince oneself that it has not been Cuba who has contributed with the greatest numbers to form that contingent of pirates."

The perusal of the above paragraph will convey a very good idea of the state of respectability which may well be supposed to grace the editorial sanctum of a periodical claiming to be the voice of the country in which it is printed. The respectability probably under certain circumstances, would prove as accommodating as its principles, and the success of a mission undertaken by it in either path prove as efficacious as its attempts to coquet the Cubanos into their former allegiance.

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS.

In the defeat lately suffered by the insurgents in Baracoa a number of important documents were found in the abandoned rebel camp. They bear date April 19, and, with the exception of one or two among the number, are not of an important tenor.

One of them was addressed to NAPOLEON ARANGO, in Puerto Principe, and refers to the dissensions there existing between the western and eastern wings of the revolutionary party, advising unity of action and the smothering of all petty ambitions and rivalries between the various leaders. The two most important paragraphs contained in this document are those which relate to the emancipation of the slaves and the tactics to be adopted in the conduct of the war. The first states that the existence of slavery would prove incompatible with the revolution, and that actual necessity would compel the utilization of the negroes as soldiers; that the Spanish Government could recuperate their wasted armies by fresh levies from Spain, while the Cubans possessed no means to recruit their losses; that if the revolutionary Government does not avail itself of the negroes, the Spanish Government undoubtedly will, and the only reason why it has not yet done so is, that it does not confide in the negro, and will only resort to the measure when all is considered lost. There is no hope, says the instructions, but in pushing ahead, and it is better to leave the island a heap of ashes than permit the domination of the Spanish rabble. Nothing is to be expected from the barbarians and their infamous Government, other than misery, ignominy and opprobium; therefore misery is preferable without them, and even death to subjugation.

THE REBEL PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

is to consist in fighting the Spaniards as little as can possibly be helped, leading them over the country beneath the broiling sun and frequent rains, allowing disease to make its fearful inroads among them, and then, when they are decimated by various epidemics, to fall upon them with the certainty of success. No engagement is to be fought by the Cubans in which they do not possess a numerical superiority and decided advantage over their opponents, the main object of the war being to make it last long enough for the Spaniards to grow tired of it and withdraw from the contest. Incendiarism and the destruction of property of all kinds is also advocated in those remarkable instructions, which, if carried out, will render the country nothing more or less than a vast extent of smouldering ruins.

Whether the New-York "Junta Cubana" would, after the consummation of Cuban independence, set themselves to work to rebuild the edifice which their own hands had but so recently destroyed, or not, I am unable to say; but as they possess such exceedingly original ideas on all things pertaining to the just understanding of a wise political economy, I suppose that that as well as all other contingencies is provided for.

TROOPS FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

The battalion of colored militia which was to have gone to the Cinco Villas a few days ago, were disarmed and the order for their departure countermanded. A great many conjectures were formed as to the reason of this proceeding—some attributing it to the fear entertained by the Government as to the loyalty of said battalion. All doubts have vanished, however, as a considerable body of volunteers are to depart soon for the seat of war, and the suspected colored battalion will accompany their white compatriots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Remedios, and the Cinco Villas generally, the military operations have not undergone much change since the date of my last. Of course the usual amount of skirmishes and incendiary proceedings on the part of the rebels have taken place, not forgetting the customary amount of military executions, which, from their frequency here, have failed to exercise much surprise.

QUASIMODO.

PERSONAL.

Rev. WM. T. BUTLER says that he did not declare in his sermon delivered on Sunday last that General GRANT was the weakest President the country had ever had, but that certain acts of the Administration had led to that impression on the part of many persons.

The late HENRY KEEP is said to have left his wife and daughter $2,000,000 of the stock of a single railroad, with advice to keep it as the best perpetual investment for the money. It is understood that not less than $8,000,000 more are disposed of in his will.

The late JOHN A. ROEBLING'S will gives his business manager $30,000; the Trenton Children's Home, $15,000; the Trenton Widows' Home, $15,000; his widow, $100,000, and each of his children $100,000.

An alarming accident happened to the eminent French artist and singer, Mlle. SCHNEIDER, at the St. James Theatre, July 21. At the fall of the curtain in the last scene of "Orphée aux Enfers" her dress was ignited by the flame used in making the effect of lightning, and in a moment was in a blaze. Great alarm and excitement prevailed, and two or three gentlemen jumped from the private boxes on the stage and from the stalls, but by the rapid action of the actors who surrounded her the flames were extinguished. This was not done, however, until almost the whole of her dress had been destroyed. Fortunately, Mlle. SCHNEIDER has escaped without the smallest injury. After the curtain fell it was again raised, and she came forward, the audience testifying by the warmth of their acclamation their pleasure at her escape.

General MEADE and family, with his staff, is at Atlantic City. On his arrival, yesterday, he was formally received.

The literary world deplores the death of LOUIS BOUILHET, at the age of 45, after a lingering illness. His first work, entitled *Melænis on the Roman Customs of the Latter Days of the Empire*, published in 1856, was succeeded by the dramas "Madame de Montarcy," "Hélène Peyron," "Oncle Millon" and "Faustine," which latter piece was the success of the Porte St. Martin, 1864. His most splendid work, however, was the "Conjuration d'Amboise," which three seasons ago took Paris by surprise, and drew crowded houses in spite of the sensation at that moment created by "La Famille Benoiton."

Singular Lunacy Case—Adventures of a Sane Woman Imprisoned as an Idiot.

From the Philadelphia North American.

ELIZA JONES, a lady whose hair was white with age, but whose manner and countenance indicated a patient and calm nature, asked for her discharge from the insane department of the Almshouse. She was the wife of WILLIAM B. JONES, a writing master, who, by a close, penurious course of living, contrived to become owner of several houses, worth about $10,000. His austere saving kept away most comforts from his home, and his wife suffered the consequences, and being of feeble health, soon fell under them. She became subject to epileptic fits, recurring not more than once a month, and for this reason her husband about eighteen months ago had placed her in the Almshouse as an idiot. In March last he was stricken down by a fatal malady, and knew that his end was drawing near. During his sickness, his wife, who then appeared to be perfectly sane, was allowed to be near him; and without any restraint whatever being put upon her, she remained with him, nursing him until he was dead. His will named two executors, directing that the proceeds of his estate should be applied to the support of his widow, and that after her death one of the executors should receive a legacy of $1,000, and the balance should be used for charitable purposes as they should deem fit. Notwithstanding the lady had been permitted to be at liberty for some time before her husband's death and up to the time of his funeral, she was immediately afterward returned to the Almshouse by the executors, and there confined until recently, when she succeeded in bringing these legal proceedings.

The writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon the steward of the hospital, commanding him to produce her in Court on a fixed day, several weeks ago, which, however, was not obeyed. Thinking that this was the result of a misapprehension of duty, rather than of a willful contempt of Court, counsel did not issue a compulsory process, but simply addressed an admonitory note to the steward, which was answered in person by that official and one of the physicians. They stated that soon after the service of the writ at the hospital several ladies and gentlemen called there, with a written order from one of the directors, directing that the petitioner should be discharged and delivered into the hands of these parties. Although there was no legal authority for this, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was yet not obeyed, the lady was given into the hands of these people, who at once took her out of this jurisdiction to Atlantic City. There she was detained in a cottage with a female invalid, and repeatedly asked that she should be allowed to return to this city, but was always told to abandon such an idea, and was refused money.

Finally she escaped from them, and telling the ticket agent at the railroad office her circumstances, offered to pledge her cloak and parasol for a ticket home; but the polite agent replied that her countenance was a sufficient guarantee of payment, and at once gave her transportation. Upon her arrival here the petition was once more brought before the Court, but in the absence of the counsel for the Guardians of the Poor, who is out of town, no return to the writ could be made, and the case was therefore continued until Saturday next. The Managers of the Almshouse express their entire willingness to release the petitioner, her board having been paid, and they having no interest in her detention. As the writ has come before the Court, it has been determined to have it concluded in a regular manner.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

St. Louis Agitating the Question of its Removal—The Speeches and Suggestions Made at a Public Meeting.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 31.

A harmonious and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held last night at the Southern Hotel, to take into consideration the best means to be used in procuring the removal of the national capital to the Mississippi Valley. The meeting was composed of Congressmen, State and city officers, merchants, mechanics and professional men.

On motion of Hon. G. A. FINKELNBURG, Mr. L. R. SHRYOCK was called to the chair, and Mr. W. A. KENDALL was elected Secretary.

On taking the chair, Mr. SHRYOCK explained the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the great question of the times—the removal of the national capital to the centre of the national territory. He gave a brief sketch of the history of the present seat of Government, and said the capital was located on the Potomac as a compromise of the claims of the North and the South. To show the ideas prevalent in those early times, he cited the instance of the sending a commission from Boston to locate a road. The men laid off a road extending as far as Cambridge, and came back and reported that they had accomplished their mission, as that was as far as a road would ever be needed in the wilderness.

Mr. L. U. REAVIS, author of a recent work on the change of national empire, spoke in favor of calling a convention at St. Louis about the 1st of September, and inviting distinguished men from abroad to attend and express their views on the subject. It is known that the people of St. Louis claim that their city is the best place for the capital, and it seems that this claim has been recognized by many other cities. He thought the people of this city should take action at once.

Hon. G. A. FINKELNBURG, being called, said he did not think a convention on this subject could be had at this time. In the first place, this is a matter in which the citizens of St. Louis will take more decided interest than those of other cities. People at a distance would not feel interest enough in the matter to attend a convention here; they will consider it of no benefit to them particularly, but only beneficial to St. Louis. He did not think a convention of the Western States would be well attended. Another reason is, the time is too short. If a convention is to be held it is for effect upon Congress. Such a convention should not be held until everything is prepared, and at a time when the proceedings will be fresh in the minds of the members of Congress when they assemble. There are two important conventions to be held in the Fall—one at Keokuk, and the other at Louisville, and he thought if the subject were presented to those conventions, and resolutions adopted by them, it would have a good effect. It would be a great step if we can get a favorable expression from those conventions. At Louisville there will be an assembly of men from all parts of the West and South. We feel that the capital will be removed in the course of time to the West. The sentiment of the American people is strongly in favor of that result. Whether it will be in the next five years, we cannot tell. We should prepare to bring the subject before Congress at once. We should go there with a front. The State of Missouri should offer a strip of territory suitable for the purpose. The seat of government should be independent of State laws. The City of St. Louis should offer the title to the land for the buildings. This should be done by donation, or ordinance of the city government, and should erect the temporary buildings necessary while the present buildings are being removed.

Hon. ANTHONY ITTNER expressed his views, and was followed by Lieutenant-Governor E. O. STANARD, who thought a call for a convention premature at this time. He concurred with Mr. FINKELNBURG in what he had said about the two conventions. Resolutions passed by these conventions would certainly have great weight, as they would be divested of the apparent selfishness that they would have coming from a convention held here. It might be better to have our Legislature lead off in this matter; he thought it would; that the whole West desired the removal of the capital; but the movement for a convention to take the subject up would be premature.

Captain TERRY said, if the question was before this meeting he would vote for it, and he believed it would receive the votes of the majority of the people of St. Louis; but this might not be the case with the people at a distance. A resolution adopted by a convention of the solid men of the Mississippi Valley would be worth more than a resolution passed by our Legislature.

Mr. REAVIS advocated a home Convention.

Mr. ITTNER expressed his views clearly and forcibly upon the subject, agreeing with the preceding speakers in the main parts. He referred to the offer of Hon. HENRY T. BLOW to donate 500 acres of land to the Government, near the Barracks tract.

Captain BART ABLE advocated a mass meeting of citizens.

Captain SILAS BENT said the mass of the people lacked knowledge upon the subject—such facts as are contained in the book of Mr. REAVIS.

Remarks were made by Messrs. SHRYOCK, FINKELNBURG, STANARD, ITTNER, ABLE, REAVIS and others, and a resolution was adopted authorizing the Chairman of the meeting to request the County Court, City Council, Board of Trade, Merchants' Exchange and the citizens generally, to act at an early day.

The meeting then adjourned.

Magnetic Variation.

From the Duluth Minnesotian, July 24.

The magnetic compass, on the north shore of Lake Superior and particularly in surveying around Duluth, is a very zig-zag kind of guide. The Assistant Surveyor in charge of the transit on our Town Site Survey during the past week experienced some of its wildest eccentricities of variation. In running and cutting out a transit line between sections on the mountain side, at a certain spot he noticed in a distance of fifty feet a change from 11° east to 17° east; then in a hundred feet further, back to 12° east; while five hundred feet further on from 12° 30' east it whirled around to 30° west (!) and kept at that for three hundred feet and then got back again to 11° east. The Surveyor picked up a piece of rock of the granitic species, which seemed to prevail in the locality, and applied it near his compass, when the needle followed it around the same as it would a true loadstone. The General Government may well require the use of the solar compass in surveying lands in this region. The needle is but a blind guide.

Excursion of the Trinity Parish Choirs.

The united choirs of Trinity Parish took their third annual excursion yesterday. They started from the foot of Canal-street at 8 o'clock on the steamer *Fort Lee*, sailed around Staten Island in the morning and spent the afternoon at Elm Park. The party consisted of about 150 vocalists, principally the boys composing the choirs of Trinity Church, St. Paul's, St. John's and Trinity Chapel. The leading singers were also present, together with the several organists and choir masters. On their arrival at Elm Park the excursionists partook of a hearty lunch at the hotel, and then enjoyed themselves with swinging, rowing and ball-playing. In the latter game nine from St. John's were matched against nine from Trinity, which afforded the boys considerable fun and excitement. The St. John songsters carried the day, the game having been umpired successfully by Rev. Mr. COOKE of the parish. About sunset the chorus were brought together under the trees and for an hour sang various selections to the delight and pleasure of the spectators. The programme was made up of choruses, recitations and arias from MENDELSSHON, MOZART and HANDEL, and the singing was conducted by Dr. JAMES PECH.

The entire company then adjourned to the hotel again, and closed the day's enjoyment with a substantial dinner.

Among the excursionists, besides the vocalists, were Rev. Drs. Vinton and Ogilby; Rev. Messrs. Cooke, Wiswall, Oberly and Ward; Messrs. A. H. Messiter and John H. Cornell; Drs. W. H. Welter and J. Pech, organists; Mr. H. C. Watson, of the Art Journal, F. C. Talcott, Esq., and others. The sail around the island and during the return was enlivened with some choice singing from an impromptu quartette, consisting of Mr. G. E. GOODALL, chief tenor of Trinity; Mr. H. T. NICHOLS, of St. John's; Mr. F. M. SPAULDING and Mr. H. DUNKINSON, of Trinity. At night the party returned to the City in a happy mood.

A Cuban Volunteer in Distress.

ALBERT R. IRWIN was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of vagrancy, and a decidedly striking object he was as he stood unabashed in the eye of justice. Tall and finely proportioned, he was clothed in garments approaching the mildew stage, but he bore himself so gallantly that he looked something like a hero in distress. His features were finely cut, his eye bright, and his upper lip ornamented with a moustache of sanguinary hue. His hair was his weakness, for it hung down below his neck in waving, light brown curls that must have been a decided inconvenience in the many forays he had made and the battles he had shared.

With a view of ascertaining his means of livelihood, the magistrate made inquiries as to his past life, and it presently appeared that he had been a man of roving habits and multiform allegiances. He had served in the Federal army during the great war, and his appetite for adventure being unappeased at the close of the conflict, he had drifted off to Mexico and taken service under the banners of MAXIMILIAN. A tragical fate overtook that Prince before the spirit of this hero had grown dim, or his natural force abated, and coming back to the States he plunged into the Fenian movement, but that bubble soon bursting he was thrown back for a time into the dull prosaic ways of life. At last came the Cuban excitement, and in he went as a volunteer until he had attained the comforts and security of Fort Lafayette as a prisoner. There his means of livelihood were visible enough, but a hard-hearted Government having turned him out to exist on his own resources, he had considerable trouble to explain how he did it, and the Magistrate finally committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities, and he thus once more became a public beneficiary.

Seventh Assembly District Grant and Griswold Club.

The members of the above-named club met at the St. Denis Hotel last evening, with a view to alter for the better, in some manner, the state of the Republican organization in this City. Mr. P. RICHARDSON was called to occupy the chair, and after delivering an address in reference to the duties of the Republicans of this City, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted without a dissenting vote:

Whereas, The Grant and Griswold Club of the Seventh Assembly District of the City of New-York was organized for the Presidential campaign in the Fall of 1868, for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the district, taking no measures more than to help organization on its progress; and,

Whereas, The purposes of the Club were efficiently and successfully accomplished at that time, and the wisdom and necessity of its formation was fully demonstrated by the results; and

Whereas, It is the belief of the citizens composing this Club that the so-called Republican Association of this district is not managed and conducted in the interest of the Republican Party, nor on Republican principles, but it is, and has for many years been conducted by and in the interests of a party who call themselves Republicans, but who are not in the interest of our party; but it has been, and is, conducted by and in the interest of a few persons who control its offices, manipulate its polls and manage its nominations and primaries without regard to the rights, views or wishes of the Republicans of this district; therefore,

Resolved, That this Club dissolve, and organize itself into a Republican Association, to be known as the Republican Association of the Seventh Assembly District of the City of New-York, and proclaim itself free to so act as to further the objects of the Republican party in the City.

The following members of the Association were appointed as a Committee to confer with the Central Committee of the Republican Association of the State, to take into consideration the condition of the organization of the party throughout the State: W. P. Richardson, J. T. Elleson, H. M. Trimbly, H. Demilt Baldwin, James W. Howe, E. Ellsworth, Edward Whitehouse, Chas. Sawyer, S. T. Russell, S. W. Miller.

The meeting then adjourned.

Regatta of the Bayonne Yacht Club.

The third annual and first Union regatta of the Bayonne Yacht Club takes place to-day. The following are the entries:

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

Nellie G.	Hoboken	Pearsall	Bayonne
Niagara	Brooklyn	Bayonne	Bayonne
Onward	Brooklyn	Muskodeed	Brooklyn
Sophia	Brooklyn	Blue Belt	Columbia

SECOND-CLASS (OPEN YACHTS.)

Matilda	Bayonne	Edith R. Gage	Columbia
Flyaway	Atlantic	Mary	Bayonne
Lillie	Columbia	Velocipede	Brooklyn
Phantom	Brooklyn	Lavine	Union
Bella	Bayonne	Gretta	Bayonne
Eclipse	Jersey City	Alida	Bayonne
Annie Mc.	Bayonne	Jane Vernon	Bayonne
Sea Mower	Bayonne	Waterfall	Bayonne
Ethalind	Columbia		

THIRD-CLASS (OPEN YACHTS.)

Mollie	Oceanic	Onward	Columbia
Rebecca	Columbia	Jersey Dutchman	Ione
Sea Mew	Bayonne	Rosa	Jersey City
Comet	Jersey City		

The course will be from a stakeboat anchored of the Bayonne Club-house, around a stakeboat off Fort Lafayette, and return; to be sailed twice if deemed advisable by the Regatta Committee. Commanders of yachts will report at the Club-house on their arrival for instructions. The Bayonne Yacht Club have appropriated $500 as prizes for outside clubs. It is anticipated that the race will be a very interesting one, wind and weather permitting.

Attempted Abduction of a Child.

Last Sunday night MARY CLARK, a little girl eight years of age, whose parents are the parties to the Clark divorce suit, and who, by direction of the Court, resides with her father in Dominick-street, *pendente lite*, accompanied her grandfather and grandmother to the Duane M. E. Church, in Hudson-street. On leaving the building they were followed and attacked by some six or eight men. The old man and his wife were badly beaten, while the assailants endeavored to get hold of the girl and force her into a carriage near by. Her screams for help attracted a crowd, who rescued her, driving off her assailants, and stopped the carriage, in which was Mrs. CLARK, who was yesterday morning brought before Justice LEDWITH, and discharged. In the struggle old Mr. CLARK was severely beaten, and had his clothes torn.

Will of the Late John A. Roebling.

The late JOHN A. ROEBLING left property worth about $1,500,000. His will has been opened and the following is understood to be the disposition made of the property in the will:

To each of his children, $100,000.

To Mrs. ROEBLING, $100,000.

To the Widows' Home, in Front-street, $15,000.

To the Children's Home, in Warren-street, $15,000.

To CHARLES W. SWAN, $30,000.

Mr. SWAN had been foreman and general business manager for Mr. ROEBLING for many years. A request to the sons of Mr. ROEBLING, to take Mr. SWAN in partnership is said to have been inserted in the will.

Serious Accident to a Laborer.

DANIEL SCANLAN, a laborer employed upon the new building in course of erection by Messrs. KELLY and NUGENT, in Mechanic-street, Newark, met with an accident at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by which he was dangerously injured. He was standing at the side of the building and was guiding a heavy iron pillar which was being raised above him. The fastenings being insecure, the iron fell upon him, crushing both legs below the knees. He was taken up in an insensible condition, and was removed to St. Michael's Hospital.

Fall of a Building—Several Boys Injured.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a wall of a building at the northwest corner of Rector-street and Trinity-place, which was being torn down for the extension of Church-street, suddenly toppled over. At the moment many children were near it gathering wood from the *débris* of the building, and many were more or less hurt, and the following severely injured: JAMES CULLEN, aged 11, about the head and breast; THOMAS LOCKE, aged 9, about the face; JAMES RYAN, aged 13, in the breast; SAMUEL THOMPSON, aged 11, leg broken; BARNEY CRUSE, aged 8, leg broken. The two latter were removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Police, and the others were taken home by their parents.

The Hudson City Church Disaster—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The investigation by the Coroner's Jury of the circumstances connected with the recent disaster at Hudson City by which three men—ROGER TIGHE, SAMUEL ADAMS and JAMES BOYD—lost their lives, was resumed at the Palisade Hotel, in Hudson City last evening. The loss of life was occasioned by the falling of one of the arches of St. Joseph's Cathedral, and the investigation has been directed to ascertain whether the Superintendent and the contractors were guilty of negligence in constructing the work, and whether the supports were not withdrawn before the arches had become secure. The jury has examined nearly a dozen witnesses, and the testimony has shown that the work was not properly braced before the "centres" were struck. JAMES S. ANDREWS, the Superintendent, Alderman HOGAN and WILLIAM SEWELL, Jr., were called last evening, and the testimony of the last two witnesses confirmed the testimony previously given. The jury returned a verdict after 12 o'clock, censuring Messrs. WHYTE & ROWLAND, the Contractors, and Mr. ANDREWS, the Superintendent.

Opening of Brady's Curriculum in Jersey City.

The Jersey City Skating Rink was reopened last evening as a resort of a character hitherto unknown in the city. Professor M. S. BRADY, late of the New-York Gymnasium, who had effected a lease of the building, had completed the arrangements for offering entertainment, healthful exercise and instruction, and the public were invited to witness the opening. A large audience, composed of the most respectable portion of the city, was present, and the magnificent appointments of the curriculum elicited the warmest approbation. There are tracks for velocipede and pedestrian exercise, a gymnasium, a reading-room, chessroom, archery-room and other appointments devoted to varieties of amusement. These were occupied last evening to their fullest capacity, and the establishment of the institution has been met with such favor that it promises to maintain a successful existence.

Extensive Fire in Newark—Loss, $12,000.

A fire broke out at 6 o'clock last evening in DOVELL's ink factory, in New-Jersey-Railroad-avenue, near the old toll-gate, and the building, in the course of little more than an hour, was entirely destroyed. The building was of brick, three stories in height, and about seventy-five feet square. The walls were light, and the interior frame badly joined and the building fell to the ground, soon after the flames obtained circulation through it. The workmen had left the building, and the alarm was not given until the fire had obtained such headway that no efforts of the firemen could suppress it. The loss is estimated at $12,000. The origin of the fire is not known, as it was not discovered until the building was wrapped in the flames.

Reckless Shooting in the Street.

Yesterday afternoon CHARLES F. GOLDEN, who is stated to be a member of Metropolitan Engine No. 17, was in Fourth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, under the influence of liquor, and conducting himself in a very disorderly manner. Presently, as a stage was passing, he drew a revolver, and recklessly firing, the ball struck the vehicle and glancing off, entered the breast of WILLIAM HOFFMAN, a boy 15 years old, who was immediately behind it, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The boy was taken to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, where he was attended by Police Surgeon KIMBARK, after which he was sent to his home in Second-avenue, near Seventy-third-street. The drunken fireman was arrested and locked up in the East Twenty-second-street Police Station.

Excitement at Niblo's Garden.

Last evening about 9 o'clock, during the representation of "Arrah-na-Pogue" at Niblo's Garden, an oxygen gas-holder in one of the small rooms under the stage exploded, causing considerable alarm upon the stage, which was communicated to some extent to the audience. It was quickly ascertained, however, that no damage whatever had resulted from the explosion, and that no danger from fire had existed. This knowledge soon allayed all apprehensive feeling and order being restored, the play proceeded smoothly to its conclusion.

Reported Loss of the Yacht Dauntless.

It was intimated in one of the evening papers yesterday that the *Dauntless*, young JAMES GORDON BENNETT's yacht, had been lost at sea. It was stated that she had sailed from Queenstown two weeks since, and nothing had since been heard of her or the persons on board, among whom were Messrs. BENNETT and LAWRENCE JEROME, of this City. We understand, on inquiry at the proper place, that there is no truth in the report; the *Dauntless* has been reported, since leaving Queenstown, as cruising in the vicinity of Havre, France.

Pardon of an Alleged Counterfeiter.

Marshal BARLOW received a message from Washington, inclosing a pardon from the President for JAMES CARR, who was convicted of carrying counterfeit money, for which he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Judge BENEDICT in January last. He was arrested for intoxication, and the spurious money was subsequently found in his possession at the Station-house. He accounted for it by saying that he had picked it up in the street. His pardon was recommended by the District-Attorney, who believed in his innocence.

Reported Seizure of the Yacht Henrietta.

It was reported yesterday that the famous yacht *Henrietta* had been seized on the charge of being designed as a Cuban privateer. On inquiring of Marshal BARLOW as to the truth of the report, it was ascertained from him that he became suspicious of the intentions of the yacht some time ago, and that he had telegraphed to the Marshal of New-London, Conn., requesting him to keep a close surveillance on her. He said that he was not aware, however, that she had been seized.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Mr. WM. ASPINALL, aged 42, sexton of Tompkins-avenue M. E. Church, and residing at the corner of Myrtle and Yates avenues, has been missing from his home since Thursday morning. He is a man of very regular habits, and his family entertain fears that some serious calamity has befallen him.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A magic lantern entertainment will be given at the Chapel of the Shepherd's Flock, in Forty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, this evening. It is intended for the instruction and amusement of the children of the Sunday School attached to the chapel, and will include views illustrating received astronomical theories.

A grand union picnic will be given by all the divisions of the Sons of Temperance, in the lower part of Westchester County, at Buena Ridge, near Mott Haven, to-morrow. Hon. EDWARD CRUMMY, of Poughkeepsie, the Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of the Eastern Division of the State of New-York, will deliver an address on Temperance at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Brooklyn.

The colored people celebrated the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies at Myrtle-avenue Park yesterday.

One hundred and Forty-eight lost children were restored to their parents by the Police during the month of July.

CATHARINE BURK, of No. 824 Pacific-street, having had some unfriendly words with her husband on Sunday evening, resorted to a quantity of Paris green for solace, refused to have any antidote administered, and in consequence died yesterday forenoon. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case was rendered.

Dr. THORNE, President of the Board of Education, has appointed the Standing Committees for the ensuing year. The Committee on School Books consists of Messrs. C. F. SMITH, HALL, CARROLL, MURPHY, PHELPS, MARTIN and CARTER.

The City Assessors yesterday reduced the assessment valuation on the Long Island Safe Deposit Company's building from $100,000 to $75,000. Several other cases of high assessments were considered and referred to committees.

New-Jersey.

The Newark and New-York Railroad was opened for travel yesterday, the first four trains from Newark carrying 5,000 passengers. During the day about 15,000 passengers, it is estimated, passed over the road. The fare, which was raised to 20 cents, after a public announcement was made that tickets would be sold at 15 cents, has been practically reduced to the latter figure by the enterprise of several Newark merchants. They have purchased large quantities of tickets at the reduced rates offered by the Company to the buyers of parcels of 100, and retail them singly to their patrons at the lower rate.

The corner-stone of the new Fire Department building in Orange was laid yesterday. The ceremony was performed by Councilman HENRY W. ENGER, the Chairman of the Fire Committee of the Common Council, who made an appropriate address. Mayor FERRY also spoke briefly. A large concourse of citizens were present.

The new City Hall in Hoboken was used by the city authorities and the Police Department of Hoboken for the first time yesterday. The Hall has been remodeled from the old building known as the Moffat Mansion, and affords spacious accommodations for the various departments of the City Government.

A large gathering of journeymen masons met at No. 184 Market-street, Newark, yesterday, to organize a movement to resist an attempt made by the employers to reduce their wages from $4 50 to $4 per diem. A committee was appointed to present the demands of the workmen to their employers, with the alternative that if their present wages are reduced they will quit work.

A Peck of Cockroaches

Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Powder. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. LYON's signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

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Whom everybody knows, especially as the founder of that sterling paper, the New-York *Observer*, says: "DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID has been used by my family for years for burns, diseases of the throat, and as a purifier of foul air; and they cannot be content without it."—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

GENERAL TOPICS.—Fatal Affray Between Raftsmen and Negroes—The Anti-Rent War—Hedging in Jeff. Davis—Riots in Charleston—The Peabody Educational Fund—A Mormon Sensation—A Sleep of Fourteen Years—The San Francisco Air Ship—A Circus in a Storm—The Eclipse of 1806 as Described by J. Fenimore Cooper—Temperance Meeting in Ohio—Obituaries of Hon. Isaac Toucey, and Henry Keep, the Railroad Millionaire.

AGRICULTURAL.—Butter Chemically Considered; Theory of Churning; Milking Machines—A Substitute for Green Sand Marl—About Shoeing Horses—Proceedings of the Fruit-Growers' Club; Hon. W. Parry on the Cultivation of Small Fruits.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.—List of Patents Recently Granted at Home and Abroad—New and Curious Process of Distillation.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—Shall Our Churches be Closed?—Camp Meetings in New-Jersey—The City Mission—A Sermon on Emancipation and Southern Outrages.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—General Butler on the Test Oath—The Pennsylvania Campaign; Letter from Asa Packer—The Republican Party in Virginia—Senator Brownlow on Tennessee Politics—The Republican Platform in California—The Elections this Month.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Affairs in England—Mr. Gladstone and the Lords—The Orange Anniversaries—Death of Lord Taunton—The New Spanish Ministry—Composition of the Cabinet—Progress of Protestantism in Spain—The Civil War in Japan—Sketch of the Late Japanese Government—Its Final Struggle—Goldwin Smith on the *Alabama* Claims—Shipwreck Near Yokohama—Arrangements for the International Boat Race.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—Removal of the Hell Gate Obstructions—Extensive Forgeries of Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Trades' Movements—The Tailors' Strike—Ocean Bank Burglary; Suicide of one of the Robbers—A Singular Martyr—Fisk, Jr.'s, Transactions in the Cotton Trade.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Administration and the Southern Republicans—Rewards for Bravery—Episcopal Ebullition—The Republican Party in Virginia—The Juntas and the Fenians.

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Vermont Spring Water.—Fresh from the spring. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Aug. 2, ALEXANDER BRENNAN, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral from the residence of Mrs. Mary Murphy, corner of South 8th and 3d sts., Williamsburg, on the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BERRY.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Sunday, Aug. 1, MARY BOGARDUS, wife of Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, D. D.

Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Church of Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., and at Third Reformed Church of Jersey City on Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

DE WITT.—On Monday, Aug. 2, after a severe illness, HENRY C. DE WITT, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 325 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

ELLIOTT.—At Newtown, L. I., on Monday morning, Aug. 2, CAROLINE, wife of John Elliott, of this City, and adopted daughter of the late Stetson Lobdell, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FREEMAN.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 1, NATHEL P. FREEMAN, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brothers, Rev. A. S. and F. P. Freeman, are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 478 West 24th-st. The remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

GANSE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, July 31, ELIZABETH PLATT, widow of John Ganse.

Her friends, and those of her children, are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, Rev. H. D. Ganse, No. 358 West 22d-st. on Tuesday morning, Aug. 3, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Dutchess County for interment.

HUTCHINSON.—At San Francisco, California, on Tuesday, July 6, of diphtheria, LAURA, daughter of John J. and Mary E. Hutchinson, and on Monday, July 12, MARY E., wife of John J. Hutchinson, formerly of Sheffield, England.

HUTCHINSON.—On Monday morning, Aug. 2, RICHARD J. HUTCHINSON, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 348 Clermont-av., fourth house from Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 4 P. M.

KOBBE.—Suddenly, in this City, on Sunday, Aug. 1, AUGUSTUS KOBBE, of Matanzas, Cuba, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 56 St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice.

MATHEWS.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, ANN JANE MATHEWS, widow of the late Wm. Mathews, at her late residence, No. 103 East 24th-st., corner of 4th-av.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the above number, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRANKARD.—At Mamaroneck, HARRY, youngest son of Francis T. and Adelaide R. Prankard.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Chas. Cooper, on Wednesday, at 2½ P. M., corner Bushwick-av. and Woodbine-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Take East New-York cars at 1 o'clock.

VANDERBILT.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, at Catskill, after a short but severe illness, JOHN, eldest child of Jacob C. and Mary L. Vanderbilt, aged 5 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Notice of the funeral in the evening and morning papers.

WYSARD.—On Monday, Aug. 2, LOUIS EMILE, infant son of Auguste E. and Mara C. Wysard.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, F. A. Pearce, Flushing, at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 2¼ P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, JAMES WILLIAMS, [illegible]

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of John D. Willard Lodge No. 250, F. and A. M., also the members of Amity Chapter R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Pilgrims, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITNEY.—In London, on Monday, July 26, WILLIAM, son of the late William Whitney, of this City.

YATES.—On Monday morning, Aug. 2, after a lingering illness, BENJAMIN S. YATES, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 98 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

WESTERVELT.—On Saturday, July 31, at New-Brighton, S. I., Dr. JOHN S. WESTERVELT, in his 71st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence at New-Brighton, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon. Carriages will be in attendance at the Tompkinsville Landing on the arrival of the 4 o'clock boat from the City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW STORY,
NEW STORY,
NEW STORY,
THE BLEEDING HEART,
THE BLEEDING HEART,
THE BLEEDING HEART,
THE BLEEDING HEART,
OR,
THE REJECTED LOVER'S REVENGE;
THE REJECTED LOVER'S REVENGE;
THE REJECTED LOVER'S REVENGE;
THE REJECTED LOVER'S REVENGE;
IN
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION,
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION,
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION,
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.
OUT TO-DAY, AUG. 3.

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Mr. GARDNER WETHERBEE, late of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the traveling public at the above Hotel.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Aug. 7, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.

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UNDER BAIL!
OR,
WOMAN'S LOVE
WOMAN'S LOVE!
THROUGH THICK AND THIN.
THROUGH THICK AND THIN.
IN THE
WESTERN WORD,
Aug. 4.

Read OLIVE LOGAN'S Letters to "Anonymous" same date.

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POLITICAL.

SEVENTH WARD JACOB COHEN Democratic Association will meet this day at the Stadt-Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. The friends of JACOB COHEN who favor him as a candidate for Supervisor are invited to attend.

MORRIS BENNETT, President.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day, Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. have their large sale at Orange, N. J. The property has already been fully described in this column. It is really very beautiful and very desirable. The terms of sale are quite favorable, and as it is probably the closing sale of its kind, it is worthy more than ordinary attention.

On Thursday, Mr. S. DINGEE has quite an important sale at Catskill, N. Y. The property consists of five new two-story and French-roof cottages on Harrison-street, opposite Prospect Park Pleasure-grounds; also, three very eligible building lots on the corner of Harrison and Orange streets, and will be sold at quite reasonable rates.

On Tuesday, Messrs. PHELPS, FALLON & Co. have a sale at their office of the property known as "Shooter's Island," just opposite Newark Bay.

Except these there will be no sales this week of any importance.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Church-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of White-st., 25x75	nom.
2d-st., s. s., lot No. 92, Mangle Minthorne's map, 25x160.5	$12,500
2d-st., s. s., lot. No. 96, Mangle Minthorne's map, 25x100.4	12,500
14th-st., n. s., 251 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x103.3	23,000
56th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	10,000
58th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	50,000
142d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	1,000
143d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	1,000
146th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 120.6x207x80.6x 199.10, ½ part	2,500
1st-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 30th-st., 24.8x75	21,000
2d-av., e. s., 205 ft. s. of 43d-st., 80x81	54,000
2d-av., e. s., 65 ft. n. of 51st-st., 20x78	17,500
3d-av., e. s., 81 ft. s. of 46th-st., 20x80	28,000
Leases Recorded.	
Bowery, No. 332, 2 years and 9 months, per year	$2,000
Broadway, No. 240, 1 year	9,750
2d-st., No. 281, 5 years, per year	840
9th-av., No. 368, 3 years, per year	480
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bartlett-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100	$3,500
Halsey-st., n. s., 250 w. of Reid-av., 50x101.10	1,600
Hancock-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 52.6 x100	500
Hall-st., 260 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100	10,500
Raymond-st., w. s., 194.1 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x 100	1,800
Rutledge-st., 81.4 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 40x100	1,500
Rutledge-st., s. w. corner of Lee-av., 200x409x 328x100x803 Rutledge-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 60x100 Bedford-av. and Heywood-st., n. e. cor., 50x141	30,000
Raymond-st., w. s., 219.1 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x 96x10x17	2,200
Rodney-st. and Wythe-av., s. e. corner, 100.4x200	16,000
Schermerhorn-st., e. s., 125 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 21 x100	21,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 20 x25	900
Bedford-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 40 x100	4,900
Franklin-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Madison-st., 20x100	6,000
Fulton-av., n. e. s., 102.7 ft. n. w. of Franklin-av., 28.4x73.4x9.3x17.6x19.11x70.9	15,000
Lawrence-av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x100	105
Throop-av., n. s., 80 ft. s. e. of Whipple-st., 20x91.2	4,850
Van Siclin-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 50x100	2,700
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Flushing.	
Maple-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Fresh Meadow road, 50x175	$200
Newtown.	
Hunter's Point-av., s. s., 125 ft. from Gates-av., 116x25x113.9x25	$300
Newtown to Flushing road, Vanderveer's property, 19 64-100 acres	4,788
Rockaway.	
Main Rockaway road, s. s., adjoining Pettit's, 98 acres, Hicks	$3,646
Woodhaven.	
Old Rockaway road and Union-av., n.w. corner, 134x170	$1,195
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
5th-av., w. s., 500 ft. n. of 2d-st., 60x105	$12,000
White Plains road, s. s., adjoining Geo. Archer's, 4 acres	3,000
Greenburg.	
Church and High sts., southerly corner, 40x120	$1,500
Morrisania.	
Courtlandt-av., n. w. s., 25 ft. s. w. of Findlay-st., 25x160	$1,100
Denman-st. and Morris-av., s. w. corner, 50x100	1,000
Mount Pleasant.	
Bedford to Tarrytown road, n. s., adjoining D. S. Dutcher's, 18 acres	$3,000
Ossining.	
State-st., e. s., indefinite, 50x141	$690
Rye.	
Grace Church-st. and Central-av., n. e. corner, 100x150	$1,100
Pixley-place and Pearl-st., s. w. corner, 40x150	2,800
Westchester.	
Lots Nos. 158, 159, Wakefield	$900
West Farms.	
Oliver-av., w. s., adjoining St. John's College, 125 x212	$7,500
Samuel-st., s. w. s., lots Nos. 54, 55, Samuel Ryer's property, 50x100	400
Yonkers.	
Buena Vista-av. and Prospect-st., n. w. corner, 140x125	$16,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Academy-st., s. s., indefinite, 27x110	$6,000
Charlton-st., e. s., 182 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 48x100	4,250
Spruce, corner of McKenzie-st., 170x200	3,800
Sherman-av., n. e. s., indefinite, 32 ft. front	825
Walnut-st., s. s., 389 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 25x95	1,000
Woodside.	
Newark and Belleville Railroad-av., w. s., 237 ft. s. of Division-st., 128x100	$2,500
Jersey City.	
South 8th-st., lot No. 16, block No. 149, Mangin's map, 25x100	$5,100
Hudson City.	
Lot No. 4, block No. 4, map Chelsea, 25x122x116	nom.
Lot No. 12, block No. 174, map J. R. Dey's property	$450
Bergen.	
Palisade-av., e. s., John Brinkerhoff's property, 96x448x139x413	$25,000
Water-av., e. s., 30 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 50x96	1,625
Greenville.	
Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank road, lot No. 1, block No. 2, J. M. Mersele's map	$675
Kearney.	
Fehn-st., e. s., 21 ft. s. of Latham-st., 98x75	$630

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av., six superior four-story brown-stone houses, 20 feet 10 inches by 56, lot half the block; price $35,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 122 West 50th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HURL GATE IMPROVEMENTS. TO OIL AND SUGAR REFINERS, OR VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, opposite the lower part of Blackwell's Island, and within one mile of Hunter's Point Ferry, a splendid plot of ground, 200x410 feet, containing 32 full City lots, 200 feet of water front, bold shore.

In view of the improvements to be made at Hurl Gate, and the probability of a bridge across the East River over Blackwell's Island, this property is particularly worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers. It will be sold cheap without any restrictions. Apply only to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of the late WM. B. MILES, Esq., at Manhasset Neck, L. I., embracing a dwelling, all the necessary farm buildings, and 105 acres of land. The buildings are all new and in good order. The house is beautifully located, commanding extended views of the Sound and adjacent country. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. MILES, No. 59 Chrystie-st., or CHAS. H. BAILEY, No. 233 Grand-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

ORANGE.—POSITIVE SALE BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & Bro. of a desirable house and beautifully located lots on TUESDAY next. See auction column.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 262 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, RENT low, at No. 85 Nassau-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN COMplete order; papered and frescoed throughout; to a responsible tenant would be rented at the low price of $100 per month, including board for the present occupant, an elderly widow lady. Apply on the premises, No. 216 East 34th-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE COMPLETELY FURnished at Washington Heights, on the Hudson, with ground and stable, most conveniently situated; also, a room in the Bible House. H. H. ELLIOTT, Jr., No. 4 Hanover-st.

TWO OR THREE ELEGANTLY furnished rooms may be had by gentlemen, without board, at 47 East 25th-st., second door east of Madison-square; unexceptionable references required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A house with some extra grounds, situated in the vicinity of Clinton, Washington or New-York avs., Brooklyn; only first-class property will be accepted. Address E. C. H., Box No. 2,958 New-York Post-office, with full description and price. Offers of property considered confidential.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, AUG. 3,
AT 12 M.,
ABSOLUTE SALE,
by order of J. R. Gilmore, Esq., of
73 VERY DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS,
AT ORANGE, N. J.,

beautifully situated on Scotland-st., directly south of Tremont-av., and within five minutes' walk of Montrose and Orange Valley Stations, from which sixteen trains run each way daily; 55 minutes from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. These lots are situated in the centre of THE LOVELY ORANGE VALLEY, are nicely shaded, and just at the base of the far-famed Orange Mountain, and in the immediate vicinity of the elegant residences of Messrs. Charles Gould, John G. Vose, and many other prominent New-York business men.

Also, on the same day, 23 VILLA PLOTS, four minutes' walk from THE BRICK CHURCH STATION, fifty minutes from New-York, and three minutes' walk from the Newark horse cars, churches, schools and stores, and entirely surrounded by the best improvements in Orange.

There will also be offered a desirable RESIDENCE, 30x50, lot 60x186, with great abundance of fruit, shade and ornamental shrubbery.

This is the first auction sale that has taken place in Orange, and great exertions will be made by the owners and auctioneers to make it one of the most agreeable and successful sales of the season. Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Free passes will be given to respectable parties upon personal application; no notice taken of boys or letters. Captain John S. Young, with an efficient force of attaches, will be on the train to eject all suspicious characters and boys. A collation will be furnished before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SHOOTERS ISLAND AT AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 3d of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at their office, No. 135 Broadway, the valuable property known as SHOOTERS ISLAND, nine miles from New-York, and opposite Newark Bay, containing nine acres, with dock 100 feet long, and sufficient water for vessels of all sizes, with six substantial brick buildings in good order, the whole constituting a COMPLETE REFINERY, or well suited for any manufacturing business. Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London......£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...7 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS.

Cash Capital..........$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1869..........$140,000

At an election for Directors held at this office, July 5, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward B. Fellows,	James L. Stewart,
Chas. D. Bailey,	George J. Hamilton,
Samuel Rayner,	David Armstrong,
Harrison Hall,	Seth P. Squires,
David H. McAlpin,	John Short,
Oliver W. Woodford,	William R. Foster,
William Simpson,	Smith Barker,
Jacob Miller,	Isaac H. Smith,
Joseph Rose,	Henry W. Belcher,
Richard E. Peterson,	Joshua Barnum,
Edgar M. Crawford,	Walter M. Franklin,
John B. Simpson,	S. R. Comstock,
Joseph Whitfield,	James Y. Watkins,
John Robinson,	Merritt H. Smith,
John Ash,	Jonathan Purdy,
William Peet,	David Mahany.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequent to said election, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President, and CHAS. D. BAILEY Vice-President. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,980 for	30 shares.
No. 8,068 for	5 shares.
No. 9,340 for	18 shares.
No. 12,968 for	21 shares.
Total	74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ₰ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,683.
$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ₰ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.
$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 290, 91, 92 and 93.
$329 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 136, 603, 604 and 605, 144,980, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part. Payment has been stopped. HENRY P. MARSHALL, No. 78 Wall-st.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investment.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company,
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated..........$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:
Operating expenses, 50 per cent..........$702,300
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent..........140,000
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold..........56,000
Set aside as Sinking Fund..........10,000— 908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses..$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

CITY OF NEW YORK
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

The only 7 per cent. transferable Stock having about 20 years to run for sale at 102½.

Interest payable May and November.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
24 NASSAU-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.
GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD BONDS.—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company invites proposals for the sale to it of $60,000 of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company's bonds, guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, maturing Dec. 1, 1869; also, $60,000 of those maturing at later dates. Sealed proposals may be sent to the Mercantile National Bank, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, until and including the 5th of August, 1869.
SAML. F. PHELPS,
Chairman Finance Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Union-square National Bank, held this day, Mr. John R. Terry tendered his resignation as President, and Mr. Max Friedman as Cashier of the Bank.

On motion, the resignations of the above-named gentlemen were accepted.

On motion, Mr. Henry Beeckman was unanimously elected President.
GEO. T. HAWS, President pro tem.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH..........$14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE..........6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month June $154,000, against $66,000 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

The purchase of bonds and sales of gold for the Treasury will be as follows during the month of August, viz.:

PURCHASE OF 5-20 BONDS.	
Aug. 4	$2,000,000
Aug. 11	2,000,000
Aug. 12	1,000,000
Aug. 18	2,000,000
Aug. 25	2,000,000
Aug. 26	1,000,000
SALES OF GOLD.	
Aug. 5	$1,000,000
Aug. 19	1,000,000

The purchase of bonds Aug. 12 and 26 will be for the benefit of the Sinking Fund. The remainder of the purchases will be held for the action of Congress.

Bonds purchased must in all cases be delivered the day following the award. In case of failure to deliver the bonds by the bidders within the time specified, they will be purchased in open market for account of the bidders.

Further particulars obtained on application at the Treasury.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1869.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	JAQUES GUEDIN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	SAMUEL M. BECKLEY,
EDWD. BURCKHARDT,	ALEX. M. AGNEW,
JAMES M. BEEKMAN,	R. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
N. W. STUYVESANT,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
WILLIAM BLOODGOOD,	ROBT. STUYVESANT,
WILLIAM F. CARY, JR.,	JOHN D. BREZ,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN R. SMITH,
J. P. G. FOSTER,	BENJ. T. KISSAM,
EDWARD COOPER,	R. M. HARISON,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,	E. H. AMMIDOWN,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	JOHN A. STEWART,
H. BLYDENBURGH,	ALEX. N. GUNN,
JOSIAH H. BURTON.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously reelected President, and N. W. STUYVESANT Vice-President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	124	124¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	122¾	122⅞
Coupon, 1881	124	124¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	122¼	122⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	123¼	123½	10-40 Regist'd	112⅛	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	125	125¼	10-40 Coupon	115⅞	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	123¼	123⅜	Gold	136⅛	136¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	123⅜	123⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅜	111⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, New	122¾	123⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating note drawn by John J. Reimer & Co. in favor of E. H. Schopmeyer for $623 03, dated June 19, three months; payment of the same having been stopped, the note having been lost or stolen. Any person returning it to CHARLES A. WILSON, No. 205 Water-st., will be suitably rewarded.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INS. COM'Y,
172 BROADWAY,
COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $400,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - - 355,000

☞ A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Aug. 2, 1869, free of tax.
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL..........$500,000 00
SURPLUS..........295,237 93
TOTAL ASSETS..........795,237 93

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital..........$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869..........112,054 45
Assets..........$312,054 45

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 14, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........170,200

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Aug. 2. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst. New-York City stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.
WM. LOVERING, Jr., Secretary.
BUFFALO, July 15, 1869.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1869.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 28, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 23, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank, held to-day, a dividend, clear of tax, of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months was made, payable on the 10th of August next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st July until the 10th of August.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has this day been declared for the quarter ending 31st ultimo, payable 14th inst. at the office of the Treasurer, No. 44 South-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th inst., both inclusive.
EDWARD KAVANAGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
HENRY KIP, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared. Payable on MONDAY, Aug. 2 proximo.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1869.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 2.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 685 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST COMMENCES
AUGUST 1,
ON ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE IN THE

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

CORNER 34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving with Nicolson pavement Nineteenth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues.

Second—For paving with Nicolson pavement Twenty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

Third—For paving with Belgian pavement Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Fourth—For building sewers between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—For paving with Belgian pavement Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—All the lots lying between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between the First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Tenth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT,
Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUant to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.
MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES,
CHARLES H. BAILEY,
Executors.
je16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. BUCKLIN, Jr., late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the office of F. C. Farley, No. 45 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated April 8, 1869.
MARY L. BUCKLIN,
FREDERICK C. FARLEY,
Administrators.
ap8-law6mTu*

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 12th day of August, 1869, for a license to sell wines, liquors, &c., at No. 226 Division-st., New-York.
FRANCIS O'KEEFE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000. CASH WILL PURCHASE a first-class manufacturing business in full operation, and paying a handsome profit; full and satisfactory particulars given at interview. Address PACIFIC, Box No. 169 Times Office.

A SHOE-LACE MANUFACTORY FOR sale, capable of manufacturing 750 gross per week; will be sold for 50 per cent. of the value; good reasons for selling. Apply to SAMUEL HAYES, No. 8 Gansevoort-st.

A WIDOW LADY KEEPING A FANCY store wants a partner or a gentleman to loan her $60 for two months; parallel security given. Address Mrs. GLENN, No. 833 Broadway, Union Square P. O.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. MAITLAND, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin F. Clayton, of the City of Brooklyn, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 87 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1869.
jy20-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. BROOME, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At a stated term of this Court, sitting in bankruptcy, held at the chambers of this Court, at No. 41 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on this 17th day of July, 1869.—Present, Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Whereas, Messrs. Hanford & Browning; Wolf, Dash & Fisher, and Henry Smith & Townsend, creditors of James E. Broome, the above-named bankrupt, have filed their petition in this Court for the removal of William Smith, heretofore appointed assignee of the said James E. Broome, bankrupt, setting forth, among other things, that the said William Smith, subsequently to his said appointment as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, became grossly intemperate, neglected his business, and especially the business of the said trust, and has departed for parts unknown; that the petitioners have made diligent inquiries to ascertain the whereabouts of the said Smith, and have been unable to find him. It is ordered that the said Smith show cause before this Court, on the 5th day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, at the Chambers of this Court, to be holden at No. 41 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, why an order should not be made removing him from the said trust. And it is further ordered, that in case the said Smith cannot be found, and served with a copy of this order, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869, that publication be made of this order by publishing the same in the New-York Daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1869, and the 3d day of August, 1869.

[L. S.] Witness, the Honorable SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1869.
(Signed,) GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
A true copy of the original on file.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AARON WOLBERG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Aaron Wolberg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of July, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
aug 3-law3wTu*

NO. 2,373.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BOLDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Bolden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1869.
jy27-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL M. ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 24th June, 1869.
jy20-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM FRENDENBURG and HENRY FRENDENBURG, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at no 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Frendenburg and Henry Frendenburg, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869.
jy27-law3wTu* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS MINZESHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th July, 1869.
jy27-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,559.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. RAYMOND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George E. Raymond, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy27-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,314.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Benjamin F. Clayton, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy20-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS MINZESHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Morris Minzesheimer, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
jy27-law3wTu* WESLEY WELTY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUSTIN W. OTIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 19th day of July, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy20-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD and HENRY FAILE, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS GAGLIARDI, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the new Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 90 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars, with interest from the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 10, 1869.
STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 18, 1869. je22-law6wTu.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—CHARLES F. A. DOHM, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE SOPHIA DOHM, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, City of New-York, on July 2, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1869.
S. B. NOBLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy20-law6wTu No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 18

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Aug. 4
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5
Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA....Aug. 7
CALEDONIA....Aug. 14
CAMBRIA....Aug. 21
IOWA....Aug. 28
BRITANNIA....Sept. 4
COLUMBIA....Sept. 11

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons....Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons....Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons....Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons....Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons....Sept. 1.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons....Sept. 8.
CABIN PASSAGE....(Gold)....$80.
STEERAGE....(Currency)....$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK....Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN....Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 11—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE....Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....Aug. 19

For freight or passage apply to H. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to H. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will sail Aug. 11.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAIL....Saturday, Aug. 7
GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER....Saturday, Aug. 14
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
AT 5 P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:20 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 6:30 P. M.
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:20 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $30; two months, $35; three months, $42. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sat., July 31.....9:30 A. M.	Sat., July 31.....1 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 1.....9 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 1.....2 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 2.....7 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 2.....7 A. M.
Mon., Aug. 2.....11 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 2.....3 P. M.
Tues., Aug. 3.....12 M.	Tues., Aug. 3.....4 P. M.
Wed., Aug. 4.....12:30 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 4.....4:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M. and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and way landings daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier, E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG.—MME. BOSS tells everything—the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

NO. 2 FIRST-ST., CORNER OF BOWERY— WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, medicine for all diseases, &c.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, NEW styles, for September, at half price—warranted half price. Sun Hats and Children's Hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, cheapest in America and largest, No. 577 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS [illegible] waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, by a first-class Protestant young woman; she thoroughly understands her work, care silver, salads, &c.; has best City references; country or City. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, country or City, by a very respectable woman about 30; has the best City testimonials; is an excellent laundress; French fluting, puffing, &c., in best manner. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also young girls and those late landed, for City and country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or a few miles in the country, or a regular chambermaid, or to assist in sewing; wages, $10. Call at No. 308 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, A middle-aged woman, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country; makes pastries, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages, $12. Call at 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEwork for a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 85 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, up one pair of stairs, picture gallery, from 10 to 4.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing, and fluting and polishing; good reference given. Call at No. 751 3d-av., top floor. Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 163 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking for a gentleman's family, boning, larding, &c.; best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers and young girls, and those lately landed, for City and country. BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged English woman as first-class cook; understands American and French cooking and all kinds of pastry; has the best of City reference. Apply at or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl as first-class waitress in a private family; has excellent City references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENeral housework; no objection to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 413 West 34th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference given. Call for two days at 398 7th-av.; ring the bell.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, WILLing girl, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and nurse, in City or country. Call at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 90 6th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business, soups, pastry, &c. No. 217 East 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Address No. 145 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at her former employer's, No. 39 West 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman a situation as laundress, or would do the work of a small family; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER would go out by the day to first-class families; best of City reference. Apply at No. 273 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid or waitress, with good City references. Apply for two days at 113 Laurens-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or for housework. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, ACCUStomed to books and letters, desires a position as business correspondent, secretary, reader or librarian; can give the highest references. Address D. Q. C., Post Office Box No. 429.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY OR COUNTRY in want of first-class servants, with best references, can be supplied at once at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 109 4th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man not long in this country, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; can milk, farm, garden, &c.; ten years' testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address T. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; country preferred; has the best of references. Address B. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman in a private family; can give four years' reference from last employer. Call or address for two days M. R., No. 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, whom he has no further use for; one who thoroughly understands his business and is worthy of the situation. Call on or address J. S., No. 13 East 27th-st., in private stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife as first-class waiter and professed cook; Protestants; both thoroughly understand their business; best of references; no objection to the country. Address M. C., No. 910 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom or valet to a gentleman; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as nurse to an invalid gentleman; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Address A. W., care of Mr. Pursell, No. 910 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed, a situation to go under instructions for one year at the carpenter business; has three years' experience. Address WILLIAM RAWLINS, No. 514 East 11th-st., City.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in a private family; is a first-class driver and groom; best City reference. Address S. W. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as groom; can speak English; understands gardening and milking; will make himself useful; good reference. Address C. W., 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single American man, who is a regular coachman, and understands his business; has the best reference. Address B. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH SWISS AND HIS wife, situations—the man as gardener and his wife as cook; they will be generally useful; good references given. Inquire at No. 129 Laurens-st.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTAbility and responsibility offers to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and contents, during his absence in the country, by giving it his personal attention, for a small compensation. Address C. A. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELING salesman by a middle-aged man of experience; satisfactory reference given. Call between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., or address H. B., No. 283 Washington-st.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

Closing out of the Spring and Summer stock of Iron Grenadines, French Muslins, Bombazines, Crape, Cloths, Tamese, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
N. B.—Black Alpacas, 50., worth 75c.
Empress Cloth, $1, worth $1 50, all wool.
Delhi Poplins at 75c., worth $1.
Beautiful French Robes, $2 50, worth $6.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 670 Broadway, near 15th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English Education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.
The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.
The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.
Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.
The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., south-east corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Deerfield, Mass.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JEENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.— DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSIcal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I., SEMInary for Young Ladies reopens Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

MISS BEANS' FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Sept. 21.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR sale. Inquire of Professor R. G. KIMBALL, No. 148 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE wish to engage board for the Fall in a first-class family, residing between 34th and 50th sts. and Madison and 6th-avs.; unexceptionable references given and required. Address with full particulars, stating terms, G., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK parlors and several small rooms to let to gentlemen, with gas and bath. No. 75 East 4th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 30, 1869.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion to the highest bidder, at 1 P. M. on the 30th of August next, the propeller steamtug *Stephen Decatur*, of 114 40-100 tons burden, said vessel is only six years old, is staunch and seaworthy, and ready for immediate service, is provided with one high-pressure engine of 26 inches diameter of cylinder, and 26 inch stroke. One high-pressure boiler 12½ feet long, 7 feet 4 inches diameter, made by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, (which, in February, 1868, when the vessel was last inspected, was subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 75 pounds per square inch,) and all the necessary equipment pertaining to vessels of her class.
The sale will take place at Pier No. 43 North River, and the purchaser will be responsible from the time of purchase.
Terms, 10 per cent. cash at time of sale, balance to be paid on the following day, when the vessel will be transferred to the purchaser. The vessel can be seen at any time at Pier No. 43 North River. There will also be sold at the same place, on the same date, two horses, and the following telegraph apparatus belonging to the Signal Department United States Army, and no longer required for the public service:
2 four-wheeled spring wagons.
2 two-wheeled carts.
2½ miles 7 strand copper wire insulated with vulcanized rubbber.
4 field desks.
2 spirit lamps with reels, reel stands, &c., &c.
Also, a lot of condemned Quartermaster stores.
Terms, cash in United States currency. Purchasers must remove their property within 24 hours of time of purchase.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Rear-Admiral S. H. Godon, Commandant:
The United States side-wheel steamer ALGONQUIN, as she now lies; 974 tons old measurement; length, 240 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth, 12 feet; with spars, rigging, sails, anchor, chain and boats.
J. G. PERZELL & CO., Auctioneers, No. 50 Stone-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 3, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
500 packages Malaga Raisins.
40 cases selected Maccaroni.
11 casks Turkey Prunes.
10,000 Cocoanuts.
20 bags St. John's Bread.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.
The firm of A. & H. GRIFFITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. GRIFFITH alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.
A. GRIFFITH.
H. GRIFFITH.
A. GRIFFITH will continue the business as usual at No. 1 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Messrs. JOHN HOWARD GRAY and GEO. H. BROWN having this day become partners in our business, it will from henceforth be carried on under the firm name of BROWNE, SPAULDING & CO.
BROWNE & SPAULDING,
AUG. 2, 1869. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. ALDEN J. ADAMS becomes a partner in my house on and after this date, under the firm name of UNION ADAMS & CO.
UNION ADAMS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HOFFMAN & SCHOONMAKER have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent.
J. W. HOFFMAN,
LEWIS SCHOONMAKER.
AUG. 2, 1869.

NOTICE—MR. W. H. WARDEN THIS DAY retires from our firm and Mr. J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Jr., becomes a partner.
NATHANIAL L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONtinue on the business of manufacturing jewelry at Nutria-alley, Adams-st., near Concord, Brooklyn.
H. GRIFFITH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.
The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars.
P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.
Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.
H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MFG. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N. Y. Established 1845.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 672 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, INDUSTRIous man, acquainted with the book business and familiar with book-keeping, to make himself generally useful in a book store. Address BOOKSELLER, stating salary expected, giving references, &c., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AT BEDELL'S.—100 GIRLS WANTED daily, at Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., cor. 25th-st., viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed, suited immediately.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF EXTRA SERvants for excellent situations, and all respectable girls and women of all nations, capacity and work; situations ready; come one, come all. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF A wholesale hardware house; a good penman, quick and correct at figures. Address, in handwriting, J. H. B., Post Office Box No. 4,143. Salary $200.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 16 TO 18 YEARS of age to perform office work and make himself generally useful; must be a fair writer and live at home. Address J. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURANCE Agents will find good inducements and facilities by communicating with HOME OFFICE, Post Office Box No. 894 New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND A laundress. Apply at No. 12 West 9th-st., before noon.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) to act as assistant sexton; must have good reference. Address L. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—IN THE DRY GOODS commission business; salary first year, $100. Address H., Box No. 1,391 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.
TUESDAY, AUG. 3, 1869, AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Or, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.

DAN BRYANT....as....SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY....as....MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE....as....ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES....as....FANNY POWER
ALEX. FITZGERALD....as....COL. O'GRADY
J. CARDEN....as....BEAMISH McCOUL
J. R. HEALEY....as....THE SECRETARY
C. H. ROCKWELL....as....MAJOR COFFIN
G. F. KETCHUM....as....THE SERGEANT
J. W. BRATONE....as....WINTERBOTTOM
J. M. BURKE, (with Jig)....as....KATY WALSH
G. C. CHARLES....as....OINY FARREL
N. McINTYRE....as....REGAN

SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES AND EFFECTS ALL NEW.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTIST,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear in his original character of
JOHN UNIT,
IN
Mr. S. F. Bateman's satirical American comedy of
SELF.
Mr. J. E. OWENS
will be supported by the following well-known artists:
MISS EFFIE GERMON, MISS ANNIE DELAND, MISS AMELIA HARRIS, MISS FLORENCE STANLEY, MISS F. MORDAUNT, MR. OLIVER DOWD, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD and MR. W. R. FLOYD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AUG. 7, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

STETSON HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
LA COTERIE, of New-York,
take pleasure in announcing that they have effected arrangements with the proprietor of the above-named hotel to give a
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 5, 1869.
The services of Mr. T. M. Seurer, costumer, have been secured, who is now at the Stetson House, with his extensive stock of costumes, dominos and masques.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.
ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
(for one evening only.)
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 4,
in the Grand Hall of the Continental Hotel, Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his celebrated lecture,
MISS JONES' WEDDING—NO CARDS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss KATE FISHER for one week more. Mr. JAMES SMITH, Champion Walker, will walk one mile in seven minutes. JERRY LE DREW. GOOD FOR NOTHING.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES

Will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1869, and continue six days.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-SOILED and second-hand carriages for sale low, comprising top and open buggies, depot wagons, phaetons, victorias and six seats; all styles new carriages. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

ANY STYLE CARRIAGE TO LET by the season; fifty extra shafts, cost $10, price $4; fifty extra poles, $12 to $16; second-hand carriages cheap; 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

SCHREIBER CORNETS AND BAND Instruments are being adopted as the very best in every respect. During 1868 we sent out a large number of sets, subject to test on delivery. Not a single set has been returned. All have been accepted, and give great satisfaction. New factory is now in fine running order. Circulars on application.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Agents, No. 680 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.— Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octavo pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M. Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Graycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M., 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
SEVENTH WEEK. UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
BY GENERAL REQUEST, THE EVER POPULAR
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
SATURDAY MATINEE,
SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION....50 CENTS.
SATURDAY, A POWERFUL BILL:
LUCRETIA BORGIA AND ANDY HANDY.
IN REHEARSAL, GREEN BUSHES.
SHORTLY, GRAND REVIVAL—SEA OF ICE.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
PRODUCTION OF ANOTHER NOVELTY.
MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869,
and
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented, for the first time at this establishment, Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's American satirical comedy, in four acts, entitled
SELF!
for which the
DISTINGUISHED ARTIST,
JOHN E. OWENS,
has been specially engaged to appear in his original character of
JOHN UNIT,
(for the first time in this City,)
supported by the following talented ladies and gentlemen:
MISS ANNIE DELAND,
her first appearance here,
MISS EFFIE GERMON, MISS AMELIA HARRIS, MISS FLORENCE STANLEY, MISS F. MORDAUNT, MR. OLIVER DOWD, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, and MR. W. R. FLOYD.
Incidental to the play an interior view of
A. T. STEWART'S DRY GOODS PALACE!

OLYMPIC THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8.

THE KIRALFYS NEW DIVERTISSEMENT,
HARVEST HOME. HARVEST HOME.
Pronounced an Unprecedented Success.
TWELFTH WEEK! TWELFTH WEEK!
GEO. L. FOX'S AMERICAN AND UNRIVALED PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
H. H. D.....(Afterward Clown).....GEO. L. FOX.
Dame Spratt....(Afterward Pantaloon)....C. K. FOX.
Plenty of Jokes! Many Changes! and Lots of Fun!
THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFY TROUPE
APPEAR TWICE! APPEAR TWICE!
HANIOLA, IMRE, AND BOLOSSY,
WITH THIRTY EXTRA LADIES
and the BRILLIANT HUNGARIANS.
Comic Pas de Trois....IMRE, BOLOSSY, G. L. FOX.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS 30 CENTS.
SOPHIE, WORRELL SISTERS Burlesque
JENNIE. LALLA ROOKH. Company.
Afternoon at 2, PEEP-SHOW MAN and Foundling.
Evening at 8, WORRELL SISTERS, Lalla Rookh.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 3, AT 8.
1. Overture, "Daughter of the Regiment"....Donizetti
2. Waltz, "Geschichten aus dem Winer Wald"....Strauss
3. Prayer, "Moses"....Rossini
4. Polka, "Concert Haus"....Bilse
5. Cosatschoque, Fantasie sur une Danse Cosaque....Dargomijsky
6. Overture, "Egmont"....Beethoven
7. Cavatina, "Robert toi que J'aime"....Meyerbeer
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Wiener Bonbons"....Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Puritani"....Bellini
10. Overture, "Martha"....Flotow
11. Carneval of Venice, Solo for Cornet.
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Quadrille, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur"....Auber
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 6,
ONE HUNDREDTH CONCERT.
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO THEODORE THOMAS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that the management has set apart the One Hundredth Concert for a
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO THEODORE THOMAS,
On which occasion a
GRAND EXTRA GALA CONCERT
will be given. Full particulars hereafter.
Tickets can be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.
Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.
The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.
Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.
The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.
Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.
All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.
Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.
The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.
Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.
(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.
Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bids to be opened 4th August*," and to conform in every respect with the terms and conditions of former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 4th prox., for the following supplies, to be *of the best quality*, and delivered *free of expense*, at the New-York Navy-yard, viz:
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
22 coils and 6 lengths Lead Pipe, from 1½ inches to 2½ inches as to size.
48 Prescot Oak Chairs.
Bidders to state in their proposals the *date* within which they will fill the orders if awarded to them. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 23 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMmediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his "Elixir of Life," recommended before marriage; circular free.

TAMMANY TACTICS.

Democratic Local Leaders Making Capital for the Fall Elections.

FENIANS AND FILLIBUSTERS FLATTERED.

Governor Hoffman Declares Himself Opposed to Peace.

Richard O'Gorman Ridicules Grant's Motto, "Let Us Have Peace"—Speeches of Warren and Costello, W. E. Robinson and Others.

A mass meeting was held at the new Tammany Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Tammany General Committee, Grand Sachem WILLIAM M. TWEED, Senator, Supervisor and Deputy Street Commissioner—"three selected gentlemen," to slightly paraphrase the comic poet, "all rolled into one"—acting as Chairman. The ostensible purpose of the meeting was rather bunglingly expressed in the following call:

"An American citizen yet languishes in an English prison for an alleged Irish political offence, and American citizens are executed in Cuba almost under the guns of Federal ships-of-war, and without formalities of trial and before they had committed overt acts. Nevertheless, a Republican Secretary of State supinely sits in the State Department, and a Republican President, with his General of our army and his Admiral of our navy, junket from watering place to watering place in holiday contempt of the outrages against American sovereignty. Shall such occurrences stand without at least indignant protest from a Democratic people who, unfortunately in minority of administration, can do nothing to avert and redress insults by foreign Governments? The Democrats of New-York are therefore invited to meet in mass meeting in Tammany Hall and vicinity, on Monday night, Aug. 2, 1869, at 8 o'clock, to protest, in behalf of this great Metropolis, against the weak administration of Federal affairs upon the great question of American citizenship."

By the aid of a liberal outlay for gunpowder, fire-works and a brass band a large crowd was drawn together in front of the wigwam early in the evening, and when the time arrived for calling the meeting to order the hall inside was densely packed with an audience composed mainly of our Irish fellow-citizens, with a very small sprinkling of ladies. A large number of local politicians and City functionaries occupied seats upon the stage, among whom we noticed District-Attorney GARVIN, Judge MCCUNN, Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN, WM. E. ROBINSON and others. At 8 o'clock Mr. TWEED called the assembly to order and read the call for the meeting from a printed handbill; at the conclusion of which he repeated the substance of it in a speech, and said he was glad to see so many present, and was sorry the building would not accommodate the thousands outside. In closing, he said he was directed by the Tammany General Committee to nominate A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City, for Chairman of the meeting. This announcement was greeted with applause, and Mayor HALL came forward and bowed his acknowledgments.

MAYOR HALL'S SPEECH.

Before assuming the functions of Chairman upon this interesting and enthusiastic occasion, I beg permission to make a short preface for the evening book. To-night our fellow-democrats in Kentucky are doubtless rejoicing over their usual August State victory. [Applause.] To-morrow the Alabama claims of Democrats in a Congressional election—will be considered by the motley Radicals of that State. [Applause.] On Wednesday there will be local elections thoughout North Carolina, and on Thursday comes off the State election in Tennessee, which will shake the Republican Cabinet to its very "centre." [Applause.] You will perceive, therefore, that our meeting comes at an appropriate political season. And to-day in Ohio, under the gallant ROSECRANS, and in Pennsylvania, under the often-tried, but never found wanting PACKER, the Democrats inaugurate their expected October victories. [Applause.] The call for this meeting criticises the Administration servants for junketing at the watering-places to the detriment of the great question we have met together to discuss. You doubtless saw by the morning papers that after a little exercise on the beach on Sunday afternoon, the President listened to a sermon in the Stetson House (laughter) from a preacher from Washington, on the text "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" No text could have been selected for a more appropriate sermon for Administration officials on this sovereignty question. I doubt, however, the Administration preacher gave it the application that we would have given. The Genius of Liberty as she stands beside HALPINE in his English prison, or as she stood beside WYATT and POLHAMUS on the Spanish ramparts where they were shot—HALPINE clothed with the sovereignty of citizenship by naturalization, and the other by birth upon American soil—doubtless exclaimed, "ULYSSES, ULYSSES, why persecutest thou Liberty symbolized by these men." [Applause.] Sermons are very well, but facts are better. At least four facts must be admitted in regard to this meeting: First, that HALPINE (when on his trial he claimed the same immunities of citizenship that are yielded to Frenchmen, Austrians and Russians in a British Court) was substantially told that the British Crown did not recognize the forms by which he was invested with American citizenship, and that his renunciation of the British Crown was only an idle Yankee ceremony. Second, that POLHAMUS and WYETH, when they claimed of Spanish officials that they were American citizens, and had committed no overt act against the sovereignty of Spain, were denied the right which has been accorded by treaty with Spain to every American citizen, of trial and defence. The third fact is, that the Administration in the Irish case, ever since the 6th day of March, has been cognizant of the outrage on American sovereignty—and Colonel WARREN will to-night tell you why—and in the Cuban case was apprised of it through Admiral HOFF, who, as an American bluebottle fly, as he seems to be, went into the parlor of the Spanish spider upon a courteous invitation, and after a little buzzing subsided into cobweb diplomacy. [Applause.] And the fourth fact is, that the Democratic party, not only in the metropolis, but throughout the country, ought no longer to remain silent, but ought to protest against the inactivity of the American Government. [Applause.] Neither England nor Spain have claimed that the men I have spoken of were prisoners of war. They claim in Great Britain that Fenianism is but a riotous demonstration, and Spanish officials delude themselves with the idea that the magnificent uprising of the indignant Cubans, [applause,] smarting under half a century of despotism, is also only a transcient disturbance of the peace. Great Britain and Spain, therefore, are estopped from reference to the claim that in time of actual war American citizens who see fit to fight with foreign foes must, of course, expect the contingencies which appertain to such a situation. The question about which we meet is one which lies beyond the relations of Ireland to Great Britain, and of Cuba to Spain. The momentous consideration is, shall American citizenship be allowed to remain snubbed in Great Britain or in Spain? Unless, as the British Government claim, the forms of naturalization be idle ceremonies, then, when a Government confers rights of citizenship, it should at least protect and enforce them. And certainly our Government should jealously guard the immunities of its native-born subjects, and as effectively as a Rocky Mountain bear guards its cub when the hunter suddenly enters her den. Does not the American eagle in her Nevada eyrie fly straight to the eyes of the backwoodsman who invades the nest where her young are? [Great applause.] I notice it said in one of the Administration prints that in due time the Secretary of State will go fishing in these deep waters, and that so soon as General GRANT and his Generals and Admirals have reëstablished their health, shattered by recent conflicts with angry Radical office-seekers, then the cases of the Irishman and American will be attended to. [Laughter and applause.] Due time, indeed! In these days of cables, rapid oceanic communication and railways, red sealing-wax should be broken, and red tape burnt. So far as Cuba and Spain are concerned, the negotiations about outrages on POLHAMUS and WYETH and American citizenship should be opened on the quarter-deck of a frigate, [great applause,] and not by the deep damnation of some Admiral HOFF, but by some man animated by the spirit of the Commodore in the Kozta case, or of the British Government when intelligence reached it of the MASON and SLIDELL seizure upon the West India steamer, and her Ministers adopted stringent measures to compel an appeasing of the outraged British lion. Vainly do we claim to be a great people. Vainly do we sing the Drake-Halleck hymn:

> "Forever float that standard sheet,
> Where breathes the foe, but falls before us," &c.,

—unless our people are always able to hurrah for some spontaneous action by the Administration in behalf of the sovereignty of American citizenship, or at least shall, failing in that, by warm-hearted and vigorous protests, shame the Administration into maintaining the national dignity. [Applause.] As the call of the meeting well says, unfortunately the Democratic Party is in a minority of the Administration upon these as well as upon questions of a mere expedential character. Let the Democratic cannon, therefore, thunder down the line of all the States which hold elections this Monday, or the next, or two months after, and perhaps when Congress meets and the Summer junketings of Administration officials are over, some justice may be done in maintaining the sovereignty of American citizenship! [Prolonged applause.]

After a patriotic air from the band, Mayor HALL introduced Assistant District-Attorney ROBERT C. HUCHINGS, who, in a rather feeble voice, read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the United States Government, in view of recent occurrences in England, and of the feeling rife throughout the Union, should at once confront the Tory dogmas of Great Britain, (1) "that once a citizen of the British Government always such a citizen;" or (2) "that the British Government can never recognize the effect produced by American naturalization of original Irish subjects of the Crown."

Resolved, That this question of British rejection of the claims of Irish-American citizens presents an international question between this country and Britain superior to those arising out of the conflict between the two countries on the belligerent rights of the North and South, commonly called the *Alabama* claims.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Democratic Party of this metropolis and all over the country are with the Cubans struggling to overthrow the exactions of Spanish revenue officers, and the bloody tyranny and partial government for native Cubans; and that, so far as we can, without [illegible] ourselves properly amenable to the neutrality laws, we will endeavor to succor and comfort the struggling people of Cuba.

Resolved, That if the Administration, on all the subjects involving the sovereignty of American citizenship, and rejecting the [illegible] of red-tapery and the procrastination of ancient and crooked ways of diplomacy, would only exercise the same alacrity which it has displayed toward hunting Cuban refugees in New-Jersey and on Gardiner Island, and detaining them in Fort Lafayette until they took illegal oaths, then our national honor would be better vindicated, and the just demands as well as sympathies of the American people be widely gratified.

Resolved, That the recent outrages by the Spanish Government in Cuba, in the execution of American citizens POLHAMUS and WYETH, without form of trial, should have received the most instant and urgent attention at the hands of the Grant Administration, and such as would have been given in behalf of an outraged American people had the Democrats been at the head of the Government.

Resolved, That in vain would the Administration, against the wishes of native Cubans, acquire their island by purchase, and so make them citizens of the United States, if the oppressed inhabitants of that unhappy isle continue to see American citizenship so recklessly disregarded by our Federal Administration.

Resolved, That although it was to be expected that an Administration whose supporters have demanded, and, to some extent obtained, desperate and despotic acts toward sovereign States like Texas and Mississippi, would sympathize with similar Governmental acts on the part of Spain toward its province of Cuba; nevertheless, it is the duty of every patriot to demand, as we Democrats in mass meeting now assembled do demand, that the head of the Government awake from its reticent imbecility, and endeavor at once to right the American nation upon these great questions of outrages by British and Spanish officials upon the sovereignty of American citizenship.

DISPATCH FROM GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

The Chairman then read a telegraphic dispatch from Governor HOFFMAN, which, after announcing his inability to attend, continued as follows:

"I hope the meeting will be enthusiastic and decided. Our Government has been degraded by the failure to protect American citizens against the injustice, cruelty and oppression of Great Britain and Cuba. It is the mission of the Democratic Party to wipe out the disgrace, and it will do it. [Applause.] The next Administration will not say 'Let us have peace,' while the rights of American citizens are being trampled on."

SPEECH OF RICHARD O'GORMAN.

The Chairman then introduced RICHARD O'GORMAN, who was warmly greeted. He said he was amused in reading a few days ago in a Republican paper the prediction that any attempt to excite in Tammany Hall enthusiasm for the oppressed nationalities of Europe would prove a miserable failure. He had never looked upon any meeting that showed signs of more emphatic enthusiasm than this. In what but a Democratic meeting should we expect to meet enthusiasm for oppressed nationalities? What did Ireland seek for with such longing? She asked that her eloquent sons be governed by Irishmen on Irish soil. [Applause.] What did the Democratic Party wish for? That Virginia, Texas and Tennessee, and all other States, be governed in their local affairs by men of Virginia, Texas and Tennessee, the same as we in New-York were governed, by men of our own soil. The principle in each case was the same. The principle of the Democratic Party was unity with diversity. The principle of the Republican Party was unity with empire. We of the Democratic Party had listened to this doctrine all the long years past. We had seen civil law trampled on, the Constitution violated. And yet during all this time we never failed in our hope of the future, but kept our confidence in the good sense of the American people. We hope it still, and every day gives promise that our best hope shall be fulfilled. Two million seven hundred thousand men voted the Democratic ticket at the last Presidential election—two hundred and fifty thousand more than voted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN at his first election. Again shall the American Government be in the hands of men who understand the Constitution, and again shall it be beloved at home and respected abroad. But we must watch the Administration meanwhile, and boldly protest against it when it fails to protect our citizens. And now, fellow-citizens, how stands the case? Some years ago certain citizens of the United States, naturalized under our laws, but born in Ireland, were arrested in that country, convicted and punished solely on the ground that they were not American citizens, but British subjects, owing allegiance to the British Crown. They claimed the protection of the American Government. [A voice—"ANDY JOHNSON protected them," followed by cries of "Put him out."] The Irish Judges did no more than their duty, and simply enforced the law as it existed when they pronounced them not American citizens, but British subjects. (The speaker explained the English law, which claims that a man once a subject is always a subject—the principle extending as he said even to the grandchildren of the subject.) In pursuance of that law many men respected and beloved by his hearers had been confined in British prisons three years. A treaty was made between this country and England in which the principle of the English law was denied by our Government, but in spite of that our citizens were still incarcerated in British dungeons. He was no flatterer of England, as they all knew, and yet he would say that in his heart of hearts he honored and respected that quality that had made England a great nation. He knew with what outburst of indignation England rallied to the defence of any of her citizens; and if we had said to England, "These men are not your subjects; they are American citizens; give them back again"—you might be sure the British lion would have quailed at the demand. [Applause.] After referring to the manner in which a Democratic Administration treated the case of MARTIN KOSTA, and contrasting it with the action of the present Administration, he directed his attention to Cuba, and spoke of the American citizens arrested in Santiago for no offence proven, taken out and shot in cold blood, and on Admiral HOFF demanding an explanation, he was coolly informed that the patriots demanded it, and the Cuban General could not help it. In the days of MARTIN KOSTA, he said, the fiat had not gone forth, "Let us have peace." [Laughter and applause.] During the last Presidential campaign he said that he could not expect General GRANT to be a statesman, for he had not been educated as a statesman; but he did think that, as he was a soldier, he possessed the instincts of a soldier, and would be found ready to resent an insult to the flag of his country. But now he understood what he meant by, "Let us have peace." It was the peace at any price, even though it involved outrages upon the rights of American citizens and a stain upon the honor of the country. He no doubt needed rest; he had fought harder battles with Republican office-seekers than he ever fought with Southern soldiers. But couldn't he get some member of his Cabinet to look after the rights of American citizens while he danced the "lancers" at Long Branch? Couldn't he find a brother, or a brother-in-law, or an uncle, or an aunt, [great laughter,] or some one to attend to the protection of American citizens? Couldn't he engage one of the strong-minded women who were his friends to do it? [Laughter.] She would certainly do it as well as the present President. [Applause and renewed laughter.] The Republican Party was not true to the defence of American citizens, for the simple reason that it did not know how. It didn't understand the Constitution. The first thing to be done was to bring the Democratic Party as soon as possible back into power. The Democratic Party was the party of the future. It acknowledged that the past was past, and meant to attend to the things of the present and future. Slavery was forever destroyed, and if abolition would help to make us better friends, he would say, "Thank God it is gone." Our duty was to help the slaves to such a position as would enable them to be the most happy for themselves and the least mischief to others—not to make bad politicians out of them. [Applause.] Virginia had done well, and if he read the election in that State aright, it meant that the day of carpet-baggers had passed. [Applause.] What he argued now was that the Irish, the German and the American are equal in the eyes of the law. It was said that President GRANT would return to the White House in a few days. The American Eagle, he supposed, would accompany him, and in its talons, instead of the old motto, would be the double motto: "Let us have peace" and "The Empire is peace." The time would come, he hoped, in conclusion, when the Stars and Stripes would again wave over a happy and prosperous people. The hope of human liberty need never be dispaired of. [Long continued applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. LEON ABBOTT.

Hon. LEON ABBOTT, of New-Jersey, was next introduced. He said he held that when a man had sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution he was as much entitled to protection from the American Government as the best native-born citizen. He would abolish all naturalization laws and make a man a citizen of this country as soon as he lands. He believed that if the negro is entitled to the rights of citizenship, the poor white man from a foreign clime is equally entitled to the same rights. The speaker claimed that the rights of American citizens in foreign lands would never be recognized there until they were first recognized here. That will only be when the present Administration is wiped out.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Colonel JOHN WARREN subsequently addressed the assemblage, giving an account of his interview with President GRANT in relation to the imprisonment of Irishmen in England. He represented that the President told him that full protection should be afforded to every citizen of the United States who was unjustly treated by any foreign Power. He also visited the Attorney-General and the Secretary of State, but was unable to obtain any official interference in behalf of his imprisoned countrymen.

District-Attorney GARVIN made a speech, thanking God that he lived in a Democratic City and Democratic State. He said that COSTELLO and WARREN, and other Irish patriots, would not have remained in British dungeons if HORATIO SEYMOUR had been elected President instead of GRANT. He proposed JOHN T. HOFFMAN for next President, saying that at the next election he would be chosen in the place of GRANT. Ireland would then have her wrongs avenged in blood. Judge GARVIN concluded by asking if the people were not satisfied that the only hope for Ireland and Irishmen was in the Democratic Party.

Addresses were also made by Hon. WM. E. ROBINSON and WM. J. COSTELLO, after which the meeting adjourned amid great confusion. A meeting was held on the outside of the building, which was addressed by Hon. A. J. ROGERS, Captain RYNDERS, [illegible] and others.

Divorces Granted in Cincinnati Last Year.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, July 28.

At the commencement of the last statistical year there were 70 cases of divorce pending. During the year there were added 151 more cases, making a grand total of 221 cases. Of these, 102 cases were decided, while 119 yet remain to be determined. Of this large number only 54 were brought by husbands, while 167 were brought by wives. Of these, 28 decrees were granted to the husbands and 70 to the wives, and 3 refused to the husbands and 6 to the wives. Of the charges on which these were brought, 48 were for adultery, 86 for absence and gross neglect of duty, 47 for cruelty, 29 for drunkenness, 6 for fraud, and 6 were brought upon miscellaneous charges. On the ground of adultery, 28 were brought by husbands and 28 by wives; on the ground of absence and neglect, 19 were brought by husbands and 66 by wives; on the ground of cruelty, 2 were brought by husbands and 45 by wives; on the ground of drunkenness, 7 by husbands and 22 by wives; on the ground of fraud, 4 by husbands and 2 by wives, and on miscellaneous grounds, 2 by husbands and 4 by wives. In 5 of these cases the custody of the children was given to the father, while in 41 it was given to the mother. Read these figures and ponder.

A Young Man Killed by his Brother in Missouri.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, July 27.

We are informed by a special correspondent at Princeton that a horrible murder took place about five miles north of that place on Tuesday noon last, a young man named JASPER FAIRLEY being stabbed and almost instantly killed by his brother JAMES.

The two young men, both unmarried, lived with their father, a farmer in comfortable circumstances. For some time they have been paying attention to two sisters, engaged in school teaching in the immediate vicinity. On the day in question the two brothers met by accident at the school-house. JASPER, somewhat under the influence of liquor, made use of obscene remarks in the presence of the scholars, when his brother remonstrated, and a regular fight ensued. JAMES fled to a neighboring house with JASPER in hot pursuit. JAMES seized a large butcher-knife and retreated to the wall, urging his brother to leave him alone. JASPER disregarded the warning and rushed upon him, when JAMES thrust the knife into his brother's side, wounding him in such a manner that death resulted within half an hour. The fratricide at once left the country, and has not been heard of since. Both of the brothers were well respected in the community.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2—11 A. M.

Consols, 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities firm. United States Five-twenties, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 2—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market is a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 14,000 bales.

Flour, 22s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2—11 A. M.

Sugar, 28s. ℘ cwt., afloat.

Turpentine, 26s. 9d.@27s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 83½; Erie, 19¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 2—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 5d. ℘ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

HAVRE, Monday, Aug. 2.

The market for Cotton opens at 153f. ℘ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot; 154f. ℘ cwt. for Low Middlings, afloat.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83½. Stocks steady; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 94⅛.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 2.

United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at 88⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 2—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13¼d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d. ℘ cental for No. 2 Red Western; Flour, 22s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. ℘ cwt. for Common North Carolina; Petroleum, 7½d. ℘ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6½d. for Refined.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.

Sugar, 27s. 9d.@28s. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¾d. ℘ gallon.

ANTWERP, Monday, Aug. 2.

Petroleum, 50¾f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 2—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed active at 88⅜.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 2.

The Bourse is buoyant; Rentes, 72f. 72c.

HAVRE, Monday, Aug. 2—Evening.

Cotton closed at 153¼f. ℘ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 155f. for Low Middling afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR firmer; Spring Extras, $5 75@$7 37½. WHEAT quiet and steady for No. 1; sales at $1 39@$1 40; No. 2 higher; sales at $1 35@$1 37; in the afternoon quiet at $1 34½ for No. 2, seller August. CORN quiet and higher; sales of No. 2 at 87½c.@88c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was nominally 87½c., seller August. OATS dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 54c. RYE dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at $1 01. BARLEY dull; sales of No. 2 at $1 25, seller last half of August. HIGHWINES steady at $1 04. PROVISIONS dull and firm. PORK, $33 50@$33 75. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13¼c.@13¾c. HAMS, 17½c. CATTLE dull and weak. Live HOGS active and lower at $9 40@$9 65 for fair to medium; $9 75@$10 for good to choice. FREIGHTS firm. RECEIPTS for two days—4,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 4,200 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,900 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and firm, especially Spring; sales 16,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 58, and 3,000 bushels Amber Michigan on the spot at $1 58. CORN firm and quiet; sales car lots at $1 08 for No. 2, kiln-dried; $1 10 for No. 1. CORNMEAL, $2 20 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50@$3 75 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 9,600 bushels Corn, 3,070,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—24,500 bushels Wheat, 3,024,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 2.

TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON nominally 32c. FLOUR dull and declined 25c.; market languid and unsettled. WHEAT—All grades below Strictly Choice declined 5c.@10c.; Prime and Strictly Prime Red Fall, $1 14@$1 21; Choice to Strictly Choice Fall, $1 25@$1 45; Prime to Fancy White, $1 21@$1 50. CORN dull; Mixed, in bulk, 82c.; Prime and Choice Mixed, 90c.@93c.; Prime to Choice Yellow, 95c.@97c.; Prime to Fancy White, $1@$1 05. OATS dull; New, 50c.@52c.; Old, 60c.@62½c. BARLEY dull; New Fall, $1 25. RYE dull at 90c.@95c. WHISKY steady at $1 10. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $34@$34 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 19c.; Shoulders, 15½c.; Rib Sides, 18½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD held firmly with no sales. CATTLE firm at $3@$6 50 for Inferior to Choice. Live HOGS firm at $8@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 2.

WHEAT dull and in light demand; White, stock fair, prices unchanged; samples New Genesee County were exhibited on 'Change to-day. RYE unchanged; stock light and generally held above views of buyers. CORN dull, with more disposition to sell; supply good; quotations, $1 18@$1 20 for No. 1; $1 14@$1 15 for No. 2. OATS firm at 81c.@82c. for Western; 84c.@85c. for State; sales bag lots State at 85c., and some very choice at 88c. Market for BEEVES excited; supply of Cattle numbers fully 2,200 head more than last week, and attendance of buyers moderate. Holders of best Kentucky Steers were obliged to take 8½c. ℘ lb., live weight, for such as were superior to those which brought 9c. last week. Butchers' animals declined ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb., and about same decline on common stock. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for Sheep steady, with fair supply; Lambs declined ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. HOGS—Receipts light, with a good demand for Heavy; market buoyant; sales moderate; Medium to Fine Illinois, 10c.@10¼c.; Heavy commands 10½c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 2.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Flour, 7,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 69,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 14,500 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat, 12¼c.; Corn, 10¼c.; Oats, 7¼c. Railroad FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 7c.; Malt, 8½c. FLOUR steady; sales 200 bbls. Western Bakers', afloat, at $7 50; 100 bbls. White Canada at $8 75. WHEAT quiet and unsettled, closing firm; sales 22,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 41, $1 41½ and $1 42½; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 40; 15,200 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 42; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48. CORN dull; sales 7,500 bushels Racine at 95c.; car lots at 90c.@93c., according to quality. OATS dull and lower; sales 500 bushels Western at 70c. Other articles dull and unchanged. PORK firm at $34 for Heavy. LARD steady at 19c.@19¼c. HIGHWINES held at about $1 07.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 2.

COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 33½c. FLOUR firm and in good demand; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 25; do. Family, $8 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 50; do. Family, $8 50@$10 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 55@$1 65. CORN—White, $1 05@$1 08. OATS, 84c.@85c. RYE, $1 25. Mess PORK quiet at $34. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Rib 19½c.; Shoulders, 16c. HAMS, 23c.@24c. LARD firm at 19½c.@20c. WHISKY quiet at $1 18.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 2.

COTTON in light demand, but weak and unchanged. BARK nominal and unchanged. FLOUR dull and quotations barely maintained; Northwestern Extra Family, $8@$8 25; Pennsylvania do., $6@$7; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$8; Fancy, $8 50@$10; Spring and Extras unchanged. WHEAT flat; Red Old, $1 50@$1 53; New, Delaware, $1 55. RYE unchanged. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1 14@$1 16; Mixed Western, $1 12@$1 14. OATS dull at 74c.@75c. COFFEE in small supply; Rio, 14¾c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@17½c., gold. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY held at $1 25.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Monday, Aug. 2.

COTTON—Nominal; Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 100 bales. GOLD, 36⅜. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 150; New-York Sight, ¼@½ premium. FLOUR dull; low grades scarce; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN dull; White, $1 10@$1 12½. OATS, 70c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY—Prime, $31. PORK, $35 50. BACON—Retailing at 15¼c.@16c.; Clear Ribs, 19c.@19½c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.@20c. LARD quiet; Tierce, 19½c.@20¼c.; keg, 21¼c.@22c. SUGAR quiet; Common, 11¾c.; Prime, 14¾c. MOLASSES nominal; Prime Fermenting, 65c. WHISKY advanced; Western, rectified, $1 20@$1 22½. COFFEE dull; Fair, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Prime, 16¼c.@16½c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR firm and quiet; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 35@$1 45; Choice, $1 50. CORN dull, heavy and lower; receipts of new large; no old in market. RYE dull and lower; sales at 92c.@95c.; supply larger. BARLEY nominally unchanged. WHISKY dull at $1 06, with but little demand at that price. PORK, $33 50@$33 75. BULK MEATS, 13¾c.@14c. for Shoulders; 16¾c.@16⅞c. for Sides. BACON, 15½c. for Shoulders; 19¼c.@19½c. for Sides. HAMS, 23c.@25c. LARD held at 19¼c., with but little demand.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 41¼ for No. 1; $1 27½ for No. 2. OATS nominal. CORN dull and unchanged. RYE firm at $1 06 for No. 1. Grain FREIGHTS firm at 4½c. to Buffalo, 8½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Monday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR steady; Double Extra and Treble Extra, $6 25@$8. WHEAT easier and fairly active; Old Amber, $1 46; Red, $1 44 for No. 1, and $1 39@$1 40 for No. 2. CORN easier; No. 1, 92c.; No. 2, 89c. OATS on spot, 75c. RYE dull, with no sales. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 25; White, $1 31. CORN firm; in bulk, 80c. RYE firm at $1 15. TOBACCO active; sales 61 hhds. at $5 50@$12 75. Mess PORK, $33 75. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. HAMS, 22½c. LARD, 19¼c. WHISKY firm; raw, $1 10@$1 11.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 2.

The COTTON market is dull, but prices are steady; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 3 bales; Middlings, 31¾c.@32c. The recent heavy rains have caused rust in the Cotton in this vicinity.

DETROIT, Monday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet; Extra White Winter, $1 82; No. 1 White Winter, $1 69@$1 70; No. 2 White Winter, $1 44. CORN, 98c. OATS dull at 74c.@75c.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 2.

COTTON—Middlings, 31¾c.@32c.; receipts 36 bbls. FLOUR dull at $5@$7 50. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 25. CORN, 97½c.@$1. OATS, 81c.@82c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 19¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 2.

Spirits of TURPENTINE, 38½c. RESIN, $1 75@$4 12½. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 70@$3.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 2.

COTTON easier; sales, 100 bales; Middlings, 31½c.@32c.; receipts, 16 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Aug. 2.

Nothing was done in COTTON; receipts, 28 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Aug. 2.

COTTON—Nothing was done; receipts, 21 bales.

[Advertisement.]

A COOL HAT FOR HOT WEATHER.—Don't be willful. Don't perspire in your efforts to support a heavy and uncomfortable black hat, when you can procure one of KNOX's elegant Summer fabrics—a thing of beauty and a joy for July and August. Don't hesitate, but go at once to No. 212 Broadway and make your selection.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Russia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Germania	Aug. 3	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Liberia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Aug. 5	New-York	Bremen.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	New-York	Antwerp.
City of Washington	Aug. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Aug. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 7	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	Aug. 5	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *vid* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *vid* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *vid* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *vid* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 2—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Miss Mary Buchan, Mrs. Martha Buchan, Mrs. S. Thompson, C. Howard, Mrs. S. H. Borer, Miss Borer, Miss C. Borer, Master Borer, W. H. Williams, T. R. Bissett, Thos. Marsden, James O'Mally, T. Pirrie Pottie, David Carlisle, N. Hills, J. M. Hills, Q. O. Williams, W. Boice, Captain J. J. Lawrence and son, J. N. Robinson, lady and son, Josh Linder and lady, Geo. Sloane, E. Moore, Chas. Beck, J. H. Vircel, Master G. C. Ramsen, Master T. C. Kerr, Mrs. E. Johnson, Miss Beck, Miss Lindoff, W. Buchanan, S. H. Rudge, Rev. L. Smith, Jno. Centre and lady, Mr. Eagan.

AUG. 2—*In steamship Nevada, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, Miss Maria Smith, Miss Mary Cruthers, Dr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Lucy Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hamlin, Miss R. Gannon, A. Crane, Miss A. Hamonson, Miss F. Hamonson, Miss J. Hansen, Miss M. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, Miss G. Luther, R. Soutter, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Musgrove, Miss Lilly Cleveland, Miss A. Cleveland.

In steamship Bienville, from Havana.—E. N. Ganucheau, Miss Ganucheau and servant, Miss M. Hart, Mrs. Madder, Miss M. Gallagher, M. C. Baker, Miss M. A. Gallagher, John Reggan, R. Allen, R. Lopes, F. A. Liario, M. Perez, Mrs. E. Hammon and daughter, F. Jacoby, L. Escobio, M. Ocejo, J. Brunaso, J. F. Cahill, Joseph Richard, Mrs. J. Medeira, F. Artecke and wife, J. Casey and wife.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 7 13 | Moon rises. 12 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 39 | Gov. Island. 4 28 | Hell Gate.. 5 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Germania, (N. G.,) Kier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships Industry, Means, Valparaiso and Callao, V. H. Brown & Co.; Gorilla, (Br.,) Lay, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Delfthaven, Prusse, London, H. Willey.

Bark E. Schultz, Russell, Leghorn, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Giles Loring, Pinkham, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Mattano, Jarvis, Gibraltar, Bryan & Pease; Auguste, (N. G.,) Varbrodt, Copenhagen, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Margaret Pourie, (Br.,) Miller, Cork for orders, G. F. Bulley; Idalia, (Br.,) Gordon, Georgetown, P. E. I., G. H. Brewer; J. Armstrong, (Br.,) Lange, Gaudaloupe, Jones & Lough; Minner, (Br.,) Sederland, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nellie, Owens, St. Croix and St. Thomas, Roche Bros. & Coffee.

Schrs. Magnolia, (Br.,) Shindare, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Susan Wright, Mount, Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; B. N. Hawkins, McVey, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Miranda, Hardy, St. Pierre, B. J. Wenberg; Far West, (Br.,) Knowles, Eleuthera, Jos. Eneas.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool July 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 24, 3:30 A. M., 60 miles west of Fastnet, exchanged colors with steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool; Aug. 1, 2 P. M., passed steamship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool; at 4:30, steamship Columbia, do. for Glasgow; at 4:40, steamship Virginia, do. for Liverpool; same time, ship British Queen, (Br.,) from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Nevada, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool July 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 1, lat. 40 22, lon. 67 48, exchanged signals with ship Heyworth, bound west; same time, ship Charlotte, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York; also ship Louisa, (Br.,) from Newport for New-York.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans July 23, via Havana July 28, with mdse. and 27 passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Brig Jan Van Galen, (Dutch,) Van Boon, Padang 114 ds., with coffee, &c., to Bunge, Burlage & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 8, St. Helena June 21; crossed the Equator July 1, in lon. 24 30. April 20, Cornelius Ragoon, a native of Rotterdam, died and was buried at sea. June 12, lat. 25 20, lon. 5 50 E., spoke ship Maria Theresa, (Br.,) from Columbo for London, 65 ds. out; July 3, lat. 3 30 N., lon. 26 30 W., spoke British bark showing the new signals J. B. C. R., from Sunderland to Bombay, 39 ds. out; July 4, lat. 6 20 N., lon. 26 50 W., exchanged signals with bark Clorado, (Br.;) July 5, lat. 6 12, lon. 28 45, spoke Br. ship showing signals H. F. V. M., new series, steering N.; same day, bark Arizona, (of Stockton,) steering S. by E.; July 29, lat. 34 30, lon. 67 25, exchanged signals with schr. Fanny A. Bailey.

Bark Komggraats, (N. G.,) Parlow, Smyrna March 30, via Malta April 12, and Gibraltar June 7, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Had light winds the entire passage.

Bark Letizia, (Ital.,) Castellano, Leghorn 52 ds., with mdse. and 5 passengers to Rodsocanachi, Son & Co.—vessel to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 22. Has had fine weather.

Bark Wavelet, Griffin, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee and 6 passengers to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator July 7, in lon. 39 17. Had fine weather all the passage. Had two of the crew in hospital, one of whom, William Johnson, a native of Norway, died of yellow fever; had one passenger and two of the crew sick, all of whom are now well.

Bark Hudson, (N. G.,) Davidson, Amoy, April 1, with teas to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Anjier May 4; Cape of Good Hope June 14; St. Helena June 27; and crossed the equator July 9, in lon. 27. Had fine weather.

Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Cavassa, Leghorn 63 ds., with mdse. to Fabbricotti Bros. Has had fine weather.

Bark Glen Afton, (of Liverpool,) Langfeldt, Iquique 106 ds., with nitrate of soda to J. S. Spinney. Passed Cape Horn May 25; crossed the equator June 28, and had heavy westerly gales off Cape Horn; lost and split sails.

Bark Helena, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Coffin, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had light westerly winds during the passage. July 25, lat. 42 28, lon. 65 20, spoke whaling schooner Alexander, of Provincetown, Captain Ryder, with — bbls. blackfish oil.

Bark Eliza Barss, Smith, of and from Bermuda in ballast to J. Norman Harvey.

Brig Maria Crowell, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Crowell, Mantanamo 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Bogota, Ross, Aspinwall 18 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. July 27, lat. 27 50, lon. 79 25, exchanged signals with bark Cienfuegos bound N. Had light variable winds the entire passage.

Brig A. M. B., (of Arichat,) Bellefontaine, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to the Manhattan Gas Company—vessel to master.

Brig Memphis, (Br.,) Sandford, Windsor, N. S., via New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Le Blance, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Harris, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 17 ds., with molasses to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had light winds and moderate weather.

Schr. J. F. Farland, (of Brookhaven,) Leaming, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with hides to De Forest & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott. Crossed the equator July 9, lon. 38 58.

Schr. Jefferson Borden, (of Fall River,) Hall, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Black House Mining Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Ward, St. Martins 10 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. A. W. Thompson, Lawson, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Phinney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Morris, Graham, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. R. Murney, Murney, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Leslie, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Compton, Crowell, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, Nickerson, Portland, with lumber to M. A. Wilder.

Schr. Dr. Wm. Powers, Hawkins, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Jas. Deputy, Sturges, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ring Dove, (of Calais,) Wooster, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Chief, Potter, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. American, Hall, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 47, Lynch, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Three Brothers, —, George's Banks.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Regan, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Warren, Major, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isabel, Smith, New-London.
Schr. Surge, Worwich, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Gust, Jones, New-Haven, for Trenton.
Schr. Reading Railroad No. 44, Raynor, Fall River.
Schr. Thos. Cooper, Sleeper, Newport.
Schr. Niger, Hulse, Boston.
Schr. Everman, Green, New-Haven.
Schr. Minerva, Providence.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Alfred Hall, Skinner, Holmes' Hole.
Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scoville, New-London.
Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. Sea Bird, Battery, Fall River.
Schr. Eva, Shuman, Norwich.
Schr. Hickman, Small, Providence.
Schr. Reading Railroad No. 50, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. War Steed, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Cabinet, Cook, New-Haven.
Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, Boston.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport.
Schr. A. H. Brown, Pierce, Providence.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. D. Latham, Brinkhoff, Block Island.
Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Spinger, Wareham.
Schr. S. D. Soull, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Harriet & Sarah, White, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Frank F. Hall, Gill, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Addie L. Cutter, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Galota, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Jas. Monroe, Wilson, Newburg, for Dighton.
Schr. Tillie E., Cushnell, Dighton.
Schr. Pavilion, Reed, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Glenwood, Dickens, Horton's Point.
Schr. Jas. Nickerson, Sleight, Providence.
Schr. Red Wing, Chapman, George's Banks.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Wareham.
Schr. St. James, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. Clarabel, Smith, New-Bedford.
Schr. Iris, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. M. Hand, Handy, Providence.
Schr. Cinderilla, Varn, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Otis, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. H. A. Williams, Williams, Providence.
Schr. Yarmouth, Dean, Yarmouth.
Schr. G. W. Cummings, Holt, Providence.
Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston.
Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, Fall River.
Schr. [illegible], Rhodes, George's Banks.
Schr. John [illegible], Barlow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Jane, Nash, Millstone Point.
Schr. Ella, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. [illegible], Taunton.
Schr. R. B. Sharp, Cole, Providence.
Schr. Phenix, Taylor, Harwich.
Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.
Schr. Ella, Willard, Norwalk.
Schr. John Fuller, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. Emily, Merrell, Stamford.
Schr. Million, Raymond, Providence.
Schr. Wm. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Compromise, Barlow, Providence.
Schr. Harriet, Gardner, Wareham.
Schr. W. O'Brien, O'Brien, New-Haven.
Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Providence.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.
Schr. H. A. Denning, Boardman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Charles, Deering, Taunton.
Schr. Fakir, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Kate Thomas, Gibbs, Sandwich.
Schr. J. S. Lane, Caswell, Providence.
Schr. Jas. Diverty, Carroll, Pawtucket.
Schr. G. W. Middleton, Capiel, Dighton.
Schr. Grand Island, McIntyre, Providence.
Schr. Fashion, Davis, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, S., hazy.

Sailed.

Ships Bavaria and Industry, for Valparaiso; Wm. Frothingham, for Bremen.

Below.

Ship British Queen, (Br.,) Francis, from Liverpool June 8. Was spoken Aug. 1, lat. 40 58, lon. 67.—(By pilot-boat James Avery, No. 9.)

Ship Charlotte, (N. G.,) Gatzen, from Bremen June 21; ship Louisa, (Br.,) Glover, from Newport, Eng., June 28.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Arr. steamships George Appold, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; bark Bloomer, from Guttenburg; brigs Stefania, from Palermo; Colorado, from Kingston, Jam.; W. Mason, from Turk's Island; G. W. Morris, from do.; J. Means, from Philadelphia; Two Marys, from Arroyo; John Pierce, from Nassau; Moonlight, from Baltimore; Cyclone, from New-York; schrs. J. W. Coffin, from Pascagoula; Wilson Harvey, from New-York; Fleetwing, from do.; M. Cobb, from do.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—Arr. Aug. 1, steamships Saragossa, New-York; Falcon, Baltimore; brigs J. Titus, New-York; Ellen Maria, Belfast, Me.; schrs. Lottie, Baltimore; Clara Bell, Rockport; J. P. Allen, Rockport; Suliote, Rockport.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 2.—Arr. schr. Daniel S. Williams, Foley, from Georgetown for Boston. In the roads, brig Alice, from Norfolk for the West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 2.—Cld. schr. Trade Wind, Providence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Arr., ships Orpheus, from New-York, Esmeralda, from New-Castle, N. S. W.

Cld.—Ship National Eagle, for Liverpool, with 26,000 sacks wheat.

Sld.—Ship General Lee, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 2.—Arr. steamships Volunteer, New-York; Pioneer, Philadelphia.

Sld. yesterday, steamer James A. Gary, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

J. D. Lincoln—Brig, from Cuba for Portland, Me., Aug. 1, 25 miles S. S. E. of the Highlands.—(By pilot-boat E. Driggs, No. 7.)

Caroline E. Kelly—Brig, from Philadelphia for Boston, Aug. 1, 25 miles S. S. E. of the Highlands.—(By pilot-boat E. Driggs, No. 7.)

Helen—Schr., from Philadelphia for Boston, Aug. 1, 25 miles S. S. E. of the Highlands.—(By pilot-boat E. Driggs, No. 7.)

Queen of Clippers—Schr., hence for Cuba, July 24, lat. 29 15, lon. 69 07.

Khersonese—Br. ship, from Calcutta for New-York, June 8, off the Cake of Good Hope.

Artic—Brig, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) from Buenos Ayres for Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 40 miles S. by E. of Cape May.—(By pilot Ezra Nye, No. 2.)

Jennie Cobb—Bark, from New-Orleans for Boston, Aug. 1, 80 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook.—(By pilot-boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4.)

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, June 11, bark McGilvey, ldg. for New-York; brig Virginia Dare, for Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 2.—The Cunard steamship Tarifa, from New-York, arrived at this port at 4 A. M. to-day.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 461, Aug. 2, 1869.
39, 15, 14, 36, 20, 3, 74, 37, 67, 38, 53, 8, 16, 2.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 462, Aug. 2, 1869.
55, 75, 10, 9, 68, 54, 15, 42, 46, 59, 61, 23.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 485, Aug. 2, 1869.
66, 31, 36, 57, 11, 37, 62, 15, 23, 49, 55, 1, 25, 28.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 486, Aug. 2, 1869.
6, 36, 26, 11, 12, 23, 55, 45, 39, 66, 50, 18.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan*. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold*. Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

FANS! FANS!

IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,
OFFER AT RETAIL
THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF
FANS!
COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND
RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE
CITY AT PRICES
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, informaton furnished; highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

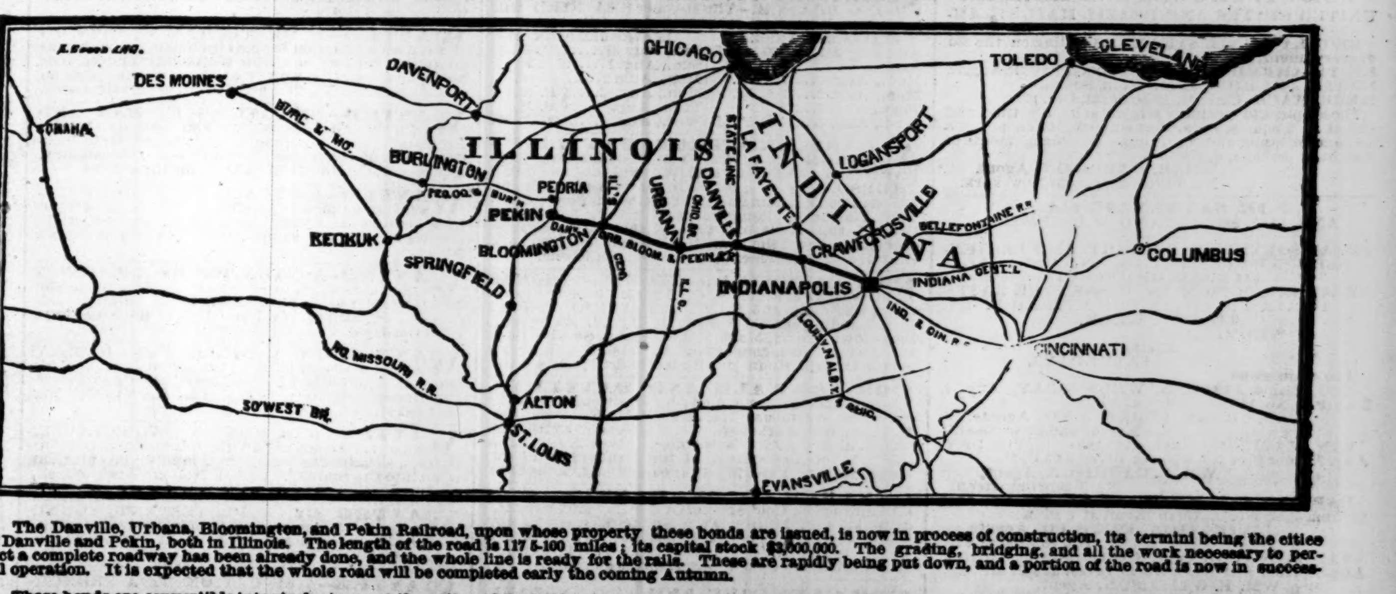
DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD COMPANY

OF ILLINOIS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

Coupons Payable April and October,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.



The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles; its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner, at any time, if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums, nearly equal to the total amount of bonds to be issued, have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road, and entire property of the Company. The road runs East and West on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore. At Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with Southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha, and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West, via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Penn. Central, to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest, and the Pacific, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS	280	$13,900
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN	1,152	11,670
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC	410	10,012
TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN	521	7,261
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year, at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

RECEIPTS, AS ESTIMATED		$1,404,600
ESTIMATED EXPENSES AS FOLLOWS:		
OPERATING EXPENSES, 50 PER CENT	$702,300	
INTEREST ON $2,000,000 GOLD BONDS, 7 PER CENT	140,000	
PREMIUM, 40 PER CENT. ON $140,000 GOLD	56,000	
SET ASIDE AS SINKING FUND	10,000	
		908,300
LEAVING A NET PROFIT OVER INTEREST AND EXPENSES		$496,300

or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island, and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency, over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds, besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express, free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.